ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Fort Castillo and Four Steamers Captured by General Walker.

The Expedition Broken Up by the U. S. Naval Forces.

Gen. Walker and 150 of his Men Taken Prisoners by Com. Paulding.

The Men Sent to Norfolk on the Saratoga.

ARRIVAL OF WALKER IN NEW-YORK.

His Statement of the Circumstances of the Surrender.

Fort Castillo and the River San Juan Still Held by Walker's Men.

News from Central and South America, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port last night, brings the important intelligence of the capture of General Walker and the breaking up of his entire expedition by the American squadron under Commodore Paulding.

It seems that on the 4th inst. Colonel Frank Anderson, who had been sent with 50 men upon the expedition by General Walker, took Fort Castillo, and also the four steamers *Bulwer*, *C. Morgan*, *La Virgen* and *Ogden*. He still retained possession of the fort, and had, it is said, three months' provisions with six pieces of artillery and plenty of ammunition.

On the 8th, Commodore Paulding captured Walker and all his force; and Walker arrived here last night on the *Northern Light*. Full particulars of this important transaction will be found in the letters of our correspondents, which we give below:

On the 12th instant the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed from San Juan del Norte, with 150 officers and men of General Walker's army. General Walker was taken to Aspinwall in the *Wabash*. Captain Engle, of the *Wabash*, came by the *Northern Light*, bearer of dispatches for the Government.

The steamers had been turned over by General Walker to Garrison & Morgan; but the *C. Morgan*, the only one which came down the river, was seized by Commodore Paulding, and put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

Detailed Account of Walker's Surrender —Interesting Narrative.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. Steam Frigate Wabash,
Off San Juan del Norte,
Friday, Dec. 10, 1857.

You heard, by the *Star of the West*, of the landing of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the *Saratoga*.

I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which he did, moving further up the Point, where he found a few small buildings, huts, I may call them, and hoisted his flag there.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the head-quarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion when Lieut. Cilley, of the *Saratoga*, in company with two other officers, landed on the Point, he was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that he did not recognize his authority, but that if he repeated the order, having the power to enforce it, he would leave. He states that Walker threatened to shoot him if he came there again.

On the 4th instant forty-five of his men, under Col. Anderson, went up the river and captured two steamers, and the Fort of Castillo.

Thus far all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before him.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., flag-officer Hiram Paulding arrived in this ship.

The English ship-of-the-line *Brunswick*, and steam-frigate *Leopard* arrived on the same day, and on the evening of the 7th, the United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Almy. We were obliged to anchor outside, there not being water enough for a ship of our draft to go in.

Commodore Paulding determined to effect a landing on the 8th.

Early on the morning of the 8th we hoisted out the launches and first cutter, and got the howitzers into them. At 8½ o'clock, commenced to send the marines and boarders to the *Fulton*. The sea was so heavy that they had to get out of the after gun-deck ports, one at a time, and have their arms handed down to them. Upon getting alongside of the *Fulton*, it was very difficult to get so many men, encumbered with their arms, on board without accident. Some few got overboard, but were rescued. To give you some idea of what the sea was, I would state that while I was in a boat, quite close to the ship, it would sink in the trough, and an intervening sea would hide the ship so that I could not see her topgallantmast heads. The launches and first cutter pulled into the harbor. After the men had all been transferred to the *Fulton*, Commodore Paulding went on board of her and hoisted his flag. Captain Engle went in, in his gig, before all the men had left the ship. He went on board the *Saratoga*, warped her ahead, and sprung her broadside to bear on the head-quarters and magazine of General Walker.

At 2 P. M., the *Fulton* ran alongside of Scott's wharf, where the men were landed, and formed. Captain Engle now took command of all the active forces ashore and afloat, amounting to about 400 men.

He directed Lieut. Sinclair, in command of the launches, to anchor within fire, second range, of Walker's camp, but out of the *Saratoga's* line of fire. He then, took his aid, Mr. Shuff, and pulled up to the head-quarters of General Walker, having directed the commander of the *Saratoga*, that when he returned from his interview, if he wished him to fire he would wave his flag. The same order was given to Lieut. Sinclair. The *Saratoga* to fire shot and shell, and the launches grape and shrapnell. The seaman and marines were not to advance till he returned.

He had a short interview with Gen. Walker, who met him at the landing, and invited him to his quarters. Capt. E. then gave him a communication from Flag-Officer Paulding. As soon as he read it he said: "I surrender, and am under your orders." "Then, Sir," said Captain Engle, "haul down your flag."

He immediately ordered it down.

Captain Engle then said, "General, I am very glad to see you here. I would like to see an officer of your ability in command of regular troops." They then spoke of the disposition of the arms, &c. The Captain, in describing this interview, says the behavior of Gen. W. was that of a well-bred gentleman—his voice is soft, his manner easy, but firm. He speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye tells you that what he says he means. The Captain, with his Aid, then left At this time one of the steamers they had captured came down the river and anchored in the stream, under the direction of Lieut. Sinclair.

At 4 P. M. General Walker, under the order of Commodore Paulding, came on board the *Fulton*, and a short time afterwards, Captain Engle, his Aid, and General Walker, were pulled off in the gig to the *Wabash*. The sea was running so high that they were hoisted up in their boat.

The rest of us, with Walker's men, soon followed in the *Fulton*, and about an hour after dark we were all on board of our own ship.

The *Fulton*, bearing the pennant of flag-officer Paulding, during the preparations for the attack, was alongside of Scott's wharf. Our men presented a handsome and formidable appearance, and the rapidity and precision with which they performed their evolutions were a high compliment to their officers.

You will see by the above description that Walker had no chance of a successful resistance, and, happily, the day ended without our being obliged to spill the blood of our countrymen.

Aspinwall, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

On the 12th inst., all the prisoners, except General Walker and his Secretary, were sent on board the *Saratoga*, which vessel immediately got under way for Norfolk. They numbered one hundred and forty-one officers and men.

The men who captured the Fort of Castillo were landed at the mouth of the Rio Colorado.

We sailed on the evening of the 12th, and had a fine run of 28 hours to this port.

We left the *Fulton* at San Juan.

We captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and about two months' provisions for two hundred men.

The steamer *Fashion* sailed yesterday afternoon for New-Orleans.

The officers of Walker's exepedition seemed to be much cast down to find their plans all defeated in the full tide of success, but many of the privates seemed to be perfectly satisfied.

Colonel Kinney is at present at Panama.

General Walker will go to New-York in the *Northern Light*.

I give you a list of the officers who landed:

Flag-Officer—H. Paulding, on board the *Fulton*.
Aids to the Flag-Officer—Lieut. Bancroft Gherardi, Midshipman C. S. Norton, Mr. Tattnall Paulding.
Captain Frederick Engle, in command of all the active forces ashore and afloat.
Aid to Captain—Mr. A. O. Shuff.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon of the Fleet—G. R. B. Horner.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. Johnson, Jr.

BOAT HOWITZERS—75 MEN.

1st launch—1 24-pound howitzer—Lieut. G. T. Sinclair.
2d launch—1 12-pound howitzer—Mid. M. Sicard.
1st cutter—1 12-pound howitzer—Mid. A. P. Cooke.
Saratoga's launch—1 12 pound howitzer—
Lieut. G. Cilley and Mid. T. K. Porter.

COMPANA B.

Minié Rifles—60 men—Lieut. D. M. Fairfax, Mid. Edward Lea. 1st Asst. Eng'r D. B. Macomb. Ensign—E. Mellach.

COMPANY C.

Minié Rifles—60 men—Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, Ensign—2d Asst. Engineer, T. Williamson.

COMPANY D.

Sharpe's Rifles—35 men—Lieut. L. Paulding, Midshipmen, H. H. Dalton, Ensign Third Assistant Engineer P. G. Peltz.

COMPANY E.

Carbines—56 men—Lieut. H. M. Garland, Midshipman T. H. Eastman, Midshipman G. M. Blodgett, Ensign Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Thompson, Jr.,

MARINES.

Wabash and Fulton Guards—71 men—Lieut. Jas. Lewis.
Saratoga's Guard—25 men—Lieut. J. O. Payne. Ensign Third Assistant Engineer T. J. Jones.

Captain Ommeney, of H. B. M. ship *Brunswick* wished to take part in the capture of Walker and his men, but they were Americans, and Commodore Paulding reserved the right of punishment to himself.

Walker asserted, on board this ship, that if the English had landed the same force that we did he would have fought them, doing all the damage he could, and then taking to the bush, or, to use his own expression, "If you had landed with red coats on, I would have done you a great deal of damage. I would have fought to the last man."

This would intimate that he surrendered to the flag The truth is, however, that he surrendered to the *force*, as he showed every disposition to fight against the flag, in case of the *Saratoga*, when she was alone there, and indeed I was informed, by officers of that vessel, he said he could whip her.

On one occasion when her boats ware out practicing with small arms, they approached near the camp on the Point Arenas, when the people in the boats could hear the orders given to "fall in," the rattling of arms, &c., showing that they expected an attack, and were prepared to resist it.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. Joshua R. Sands, arrived at Greytown on the 13th inst. All well.

H. B. M. ship *Brunswick* arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown on the 17th.

Additional and Very Interesting Particulars.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Aspinwall, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, as well as the fillibuster steamer *Fashion*, will probably reach the United States before the mail steamer which takes this, and will have carried the news of the inglorious termination of the fillibuster expedition; but, nevertheless, I will recount the facts, premising that they will be found correct in every important particular as I shall present them.

I wrote you by last mail that Com. Paulding was apparently, on sailing from here, deeply chagrined that Walker should have landed his force and munitions of war under the very guns of the *Saratoga* without the least interruption on the part of her Commander, Captain Chatard, but that I much doubted knowing, as he did, the sympathy felt for Walker by prominent members of the Administration at Washington, if he would take any decisive steps calculated to break up the expedition. It appears that in this I did the Commodore great injustice.

The *Wabash* arrived off Greytown on the 6th. The next day Commodore Paulding hoisted his flag on the *Fulton*, and immediately set about his preparations to capture Walker and his men, whom he found encamped on Punta Arenas. It appears that the Commodore had received by the *Fashion*, before he sailed from Aspinwall, which was on the afternoon of the 3d, a most presumptuous letter from Walker, in which the writer styled himself "President of Nicaragua, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua." This letter complained bitterly against Capt. Chatard and his officers, for presuming to question his rights as sovereign of the country, &c., and among other things asseverated that when he threatened Lieut. Cilley, of the *Saratoga*, that he would hoot him if he came near his head-quarters, the Lieutenant was without his uniform, and consequently he had no right to claim that he was a United States naval officer. In this letter Walker avowed his intention of asserting his right as President of Nicaragua by force of arms, if necessary.

On the 18th Commodore Paulding sent, through Captain Engle, of the *Wabash*, his reply. This reply was a model of brevity, but was couched in language so plain and pointed as admitted of only one interpretation, and invited no rejoinder. The Commodore bluntly disputed all his facts and premises, plainly telling him that his expedition was an illegal and wicked one, and that he had come there to break it up. As regarded his threat to Lieutenant Cilley, he could only say he had the Lieutenant's authority for saying that he *was* in uniform, and it concerned General Walker to know that any violence used by him towards an officer of the squadron would result in an act of retributive justice towards the offender. The dispatch concluded by commanding General Walker to lay down his arms, and surrender himself and his men to the United States naval forces.

Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the mouth of the River San Juan, so that there was no chance for the escape of the fillibusters. On the 9th the broadside of the *Saratoga* was brought to bear on General Walker's camp. Captain Engle had the day before received his written orders as to the arming and disposition of the launches. He was directed to land, when he should be at a convenient distance from the shore, with small arms, and immediately to present the letter and summons above referred to. In case of resistance, he was directed to seize the principal officers first, using only just so much force as was necessary to accomplish his purpose. Everything being ready, 100 marines from the *Wabash*, and 250 sailors from the *Wabash* and *Saratoga*, jumped into the launches, a tremendous sea making the feat very difficult of accomplishment—yet the utmost regularity and the most perfect discipline were observed throughout. The scene, with the many boats dancing on the waves, full of armed men, the launches with their 12-pound howitzers, the three war-ships of the United States, and the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick* in the harbor, was magnificent. The landing was effected without the slightest accident. There was no appearance of any contemplated resistance on the part of Walker. When Captain Engle stepped forward, and presented his demand for the surrender, General W. replied at once: "Captain Engle, *I am under your orders.*"

Some 70 men were immediately embarked on the *Fulton* and *Saratoga*—Walker on the former vessel. Some 20 or 30 more slid away into the bushes. Captain Engle at once placed a marine guard over the stores and munitions of war, and then sent out men to hunt up and bring in the missing fillibusters. Notwithstanding the care used to secure the arms and stores, the straggling fillibusters got a considerable quantity of them into the bush, and hid or buried them. Among the plunder of the camp a few barrels or kegs of whisky had not been forgotten. "Jack" could find all sorts of things in the bush, but, strange to say, he always reported "no whisky." It was very amusing, however, to see "Jack" driving in his prisoners. Every little while a sailor might be observed emerging from the thicket, pompously, with cutlass and pistol in hand, driving before him a poor, chop-fallen fillibuster, both as drunk as Julius Cæsar, from the influence of the whisky that "Jack" could not find.

Just as Walker hauled down his flag, the river steamer *Charles Morgan* hove in sight. She was immediately taken possession of by Commodore Paulding. She was under command of one of Walker's officers, who went up the Colorado with Col. Anderson, and had on board about 40 men, women and children, found in Fort Castillo at the time of its capture a day or two before, by Anderson. She also had on board two deserters from Anderson's force, one of whom was under sentence of death, and who would undoubtedly have been shot had Walker not been compelled to surrender.

It appears that Anderson, after encamping on Leaf's Island, at the junction of the Colorado with the San Juan, dispatched 20 men of his 47 five miles up the river, where they landed on the Costa Rica side on the place of a Costa Rican by the name of Lino Pataca. Here they were joined by Anderson, and the whole force ascended the river to the vicinity of Castillo in the flat-bottomed boats brought out by the *Fashion*. Landing, they marched on the fort, which was taken by surprise, and with little or no resistance. It is said that two of the garrison were killed. It was under command of Colonel Alvarado, and was nearly deserted, only the 40 persons named being found in it, the main portion having gone up to Fort San Carlos.

On Saturday, the 12th, 98 men were dispatched to Norfolk in the *Saratoga*, and General Walker, with his Secretary, Mr. Tabor, were received on board the *Wabash*, which arrived at Aspinwall on Monday morning, 14th. This Mr. Tabor was formerly editor of a Stockton, California, paper, and had been convicted of murder in shooting the editor of the Stockton *Republican*. He escaped, through a pardon from the Governor.

It is not true, as stated in the Panama *Star*, that Walker shed tears on hauling down his flag. When he was told by the Commodore on the *Fulton* that he was to be sent to the States on the *Saratoga*, he was very much agitated, and begged hard to be sent on some other vessel. There was a very bitter feeling existing between Walker and Capt. Chatard and his officers, as well as between Walker's officers and men and the officers and men on the *Saratoga*—so bitter, indeed, that had Capt. Chatard, before the arrival of the Commodore, offered to molest Walker, a conflict would have been the result. This was the reason that Walker objected so strongly to going home in his vessel—and the Commodore finally agreed to receive him on board the *Wabash*. He gave Commodore Paulding a written pledge to report to New-York in the first steamer, and to deliver himself into the hands of the United States Marshal there, and upon this pledge he was allowed to come on shore, and has been living here at the Howard House. He has occupied his time here in writing and occasionally walking out and visiting the Railway Company's workshops, etc. While on the *Wabash* he messed with the Commodore and Captain Engle. His conduct was very gentlemanly and conciliating, in complete contrast with that he observed toward Commander Davis, when on board the *St. Marys*, after his surrender at Rivas. He says that Anderson can maintain his position at Castillo two or three months, if he wishes to. It is said that he took all the steamboats on the river, four in number, which he holds now, with the exception of the *Charles Morgan*, which Commodore Paulding placed in charge of Consul Cottrell at Greytown. The *Fulton* had orders to remain at Greytown to receive Anderson's force when it should come down the river. On the 13th, after the *Wabash* left Greytown, the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, Captain Sands, arrived there, where she will remain for the present. The *Fulton*, under command of Captain Almy, will guard the mouth of the Colorado.

It is understood here that Henningsen, with the artillery, and Colonel J. P. Waters, with a battalion of Texas men, were to have left the shores of the United States for Nicaragua immediately on news being received of Walker's successful landing. As the news of Captain Chatard's non-interference must have reached the States nearly, if not quite, a fortnight before intelligence of Walker's capture, it is thought that one of these expeditions may get away before getting the last news. If it does, there is not the least doubt about its being taken by either the *Susquehanna* or *Fulton*, as both have received the commands of the Commodore to that effect.

Walker's stores and munitions were embarked on the *Saratoga* and *Fulton*. I was misinformed, in my last, about Walker having landed six field-pieces from the *Fashion*. The mistake arose from my informant's having seen some cannon on Punta Arenas in Captain Scott's sheds. This artillery was that lef by Lockridge last March, and was taken possession of by Captain Chatard, before the Commodore arrived. I was also in error in saying that the *Fashion* landed Walker at Punta Arenas the same day he landed Anderson's party at the Colorado. The last were landed twenty-two hours before the debarkation at Punta Arenas.

Commodore Paulding, I have good reason to believe, in taking the extreme measures he did acted entirely on his personal responsibility. That his honest, energetic conduct will be indorsed by every right-minded, honorable man in the United States, I fully believe. The Administration at Washington has always *professed* to be opposed to fillibusterism, and the Commodore has merely taken it at its word. All honor to the gallant officer, then! He has shown himself worthy of the name he bears, and has proved that the Navy has at least one man in it who does not fear to shoulder any responsibility, clearly forced upon him both by his conscience and ardent patriotism. If Ingraham deserved praise for his courage in the rescue of an American citizen who was in the grasp of despotism, Paulding deserves the eternal gratitude of his countrymen for freeing their good name from the foul stain of fillibusterism, which has so long disgraced it in the eyes of the whole world.

The following is a list of Walker's men who went to Norfolk on the *Saratoga*:

OFFICERS.

Gen. William Walker,	Capt. Faysoux,
Brig. Gen. Hornsby,	John Tabor, Priv. Sec'ty.
Capt. A. Brady,	Col. Swingle.
Col. Bruno Natzmer,	Col. Huff,
Capt. Fairfax,	Col. Rogers,
Dr. Kellum.	

MEN.

Chas. Schunder,	Simon Schat,
E. P. Gaines,	Hiram Houschildt,
John C. Posey,	Smith A. Barker,
Lewis Wicks,	Henry Schnuder,
Menton Lovelace,	Peter Harman,
Wm. Page,	John Velkey,
F. M. Harney,	James W. Bean,
Thos. E. Smith,	F. M. Whitman,
Joseph Lynch,	J. J. Campbell,
Peter Oakes,	R. P. McIntyre,
John Lynch,	J. F. Conroy,
Wm. H. Daniel,	Mark Devlin,
Michael Lamb,	Wm. Gibbs,
J. M. Griswold,	J. A. Alexander,
John Cocks,	Wm. Moore, 2d,
Thos. Donahoo,	C. W. Eckhardt,
Wm. Kennon,	G. F. Buckingham,
J. S. Green,	S. A. Miller,
W. J. Harris,	Geo. Secor,
A. M. Bronning,	J. C. Jones,
J. M. Bowen,	J. Borders,
John Rutter,	G. Burford,
O. T. Watson,	D. A. Burns,
J. Thomas,	W. H. Cooper,
A. Donaldson,	H. Richards,
C. Kavanaugh,	R. E. Harrison,
R. H. Chin,	C. Picket,
S. A. Adams,	Wm. T. McGuire,
A. C. Craig,	Jas. H. Hawkins,
L. B. Clements,	L. E. Voorhis,
O. C. Davidson,	John Owens,
Samuel Wardlow,	Edward Stiff,
Guy Cini,	T. S. Bowen,
O. D. Turner,	F. H. Wilson,
G. C. Murray,	A. M. Lank,
Chas. Brogan,	Geo. Walker,
Lewis Johnson,	Wm. Yates,
Wm. Moore, 1st.,	Geo. W. Forrester,
E. W. Strange,	Peter Barker,
Geo. Clarke,	F. Rhodes,
J. W. White,	H. Smith,
M. Gustorfor,	E. D. Calloway,
Andrew Mack,	Jos. Marvins,
Geo. Solomons,	David Burchardt,
J. C. Taylor,	J. Dexter,
Richard Cock,	Philip Dee,
Wm. M. Thomas,	J. D. Hogg,
Max Allpricht,	Chris Carn,

Captain Engle goes home on the *Northern Light* today. No officer on this station, with the exception of Commodore Paulding, has ever enjoyed more deserved popularity among his countrymen resident here, and, indeed, among all with whom he has come in contact, than the gallant Captain. We are sorry to lose him, but glad that he goes to join his family for a brief time, in a more congenial climate.

LATEST.

The British Mail steamship *Trent* arrived a few minutes since, 2½ o'clock P. M. There was nothing new at Greytown. The *Fulton* had been down to the Colorado, but did not land, a heavy norther blowing. The swell was so great that she could not lie there, and she had gone back to Greytown. She keeps her fires constantly up, so she can go to sea at any moment, and could reach the Colorado before any boats could land there after the abatement of the "norther." The *Susquehanna* is still at Greytown. No British vessel there on the night of the 17th, when the *Trent* left. F. W. R.

Comments of the Panama Press.

From the Panama Star.

If Captain Ingraham deserved the credit he got from his countrymen for rescuing a semi-naturalized American citizen from the hands of a foreign tyrant, Commodore Paulding, by the course he has pursued in San Juan del Norte, in saving the good name and honor, and supporting the dignity of his country, has a far greater claim on the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. Whether the Commodore received special instructions (by the *Fulton*) to act as he has done; whether he had these instructions previously, from his government; or, whether he acted so far on his own responsibility, in the interpretation of the general instructions issued by the United States Government, in regard to fillibustering, we have not at present the means of knowing, but, in any case, by acting as he has done he has saved his country from almost more than a suspicion that Mr. Walker's fillibustering idiosyncrasies were privately supported, whilst they were publicly denounced; he has shown that as a United States citizen and as an officer he has faith in the honor and good intentions of his country and its rulers, and that he understands, when it was said that American citizens would not be permitted to get up organized military expeditions, and make war on their own account, and infringe existing laws, that the assertion was no empty form of speech, but an expression, which was intended to be carried out. If words have any meaning and laws any value, Commodore Paulding could not have done less than he has done, and he deserves the thanks, not only of his own countrymen, but of every well-thinking, right-intentioned man of every nation.

That Commodore Paulding's course will not meet the approval of a certain class of people in the United States we very well know. The reckless speculators in Nicaragua spoliation, and the class of men who get up ovations to Walker and serenades to Henningsen will set up a howl of disappointment, but "the people," the honest, earnest, thinking, responsible people, the bone and marrow and life's blood of the great American nation will we are very sure, approve of the course he has pursued.

As to Mr. Walker, the United States authorities have for the third time saved his life at the expense of his ambitious aspirations; and as to his deluded followers, they have cause for thankfulness that they are permitted to return to their homes, instead of leaving their bones to bleach in the sun, along with those of the thousands of their countrymen, sacrificed to Walker's insatiate ambition.

FURTHER INCIDENTS.

From the Panama Star.

Our Aspinwall correspondent states, it is reported that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag on surrendering to the United States forces. He states further that the Captain of the *Brunswick* expressed his intention of dislodging Walker, if the United States Commodore did not do so, and that Walker and his men had resolved to fight to the death before surrendering to the British, though they had determined to yield to the United States authorities. A mine was laid with all the spare ammunition, and the British were to have been blown to eternity. Walker was well provisioned, and had plenty of munitions of war. Among the prisoners brought down the river on the steamer were two deserters, who would have been shot had not Walker been compelled to surrender. Colonel Anderson commanded the party at Fort Castillo.

A Visit to Gen. Walker—His Own Account.

On his arrival in this City General William Walker immediately proceeded to the residence of Gen. Henningsen, in Twelfth-street. General H. is in Washington, but his lady was at home, and gave the great fillibuster a welcome reception.

We found him in Mrs. H.'s parlor, about 11 o'clock last night, looking as well as when he was in New-York last June. He was in his brown frock coat, gray pants, and in blander mood than ever. He was as composed as ever, and readily detailed in his low, moderate voice the story of his last adventures. He said:

Col. Anderson was landed with 50 men at the month of the Colorado. They proceeded up the river to Pitaca point,—Col. Anderson posting himself at Leefer's Island. Gen. Walker afterwards landed with his force at Punta Arenas. He received several letters from Capt. Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, to which he gave no reply. Hearing that the Costa Ricans were in charge of Fort San Carlos, many of them sick, and that the Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans were engaged in actual hostilities, he (Gen. W.) sent up a boat with a small party of men, to increase Col. Anderson's force to some 60 men with orders that he proceed to Castillo Viejo, and, if possible, there to cut out the steamer and proceed with her provided they should find there was not any formidable opposition.

With a small force Colonel Anderson proceeded to execute the order. He arrived at Castillo Viejo Dec. 4, cut from her fastenings the river steamer *Bulwer* and then the *Morgan*; then took possession of the *Ogden*. The enemy—the Costa Ricans—fired one volley of musketry. They put one six-pound shot through the *Ogden*. As there was no more firing, on the afternoon of the same day Colonel Anderson took possession of the fort.

He captured six guns, one 18-pound brass, one 6-pound iron, one 6-pound brass, one 4-pounder, one 12-pound howitzer, and one hundred and fifty muskets with corresponding ammunition for all, a number of cattle, milch cows, commissary stores, as well as quartermaster's stores, as cotton, clothing, and the like.

On the morning of the 5th, Col. Anderson, sent Lieut. Belcher on the *Ogden* with fifteen men and took the steamer *Virgin*, lying above the Toro Rapids.

On the 6th the United States steam frigate *Wabash* arrived off San Juan del Norte. The same morning Her British Majesty's steamer *Brunswick*, propeller, and *Leopard*, side-wheel, arrived off San Juan. On the afternoon of the 7th the United States steamer *Fulton* arrived, making four steamers, two British and two American (including the *Saratoga*) in the port.

On the evening of the 7th, General Walker saw a launch put off from the *Saratoga*, filled with armed men, and proceed toward the mouth of the river. He sent Captain Faysoux, to see what it meant. As the Captain approached the launch he was hailed, and told that he could not go up the river. Captain F. replied, "This is a Nicaraguan boat, in Nicaraguan waters." But the same order was repeated—"You cannot go up." Captain Faysoux asked by what authority he was forbidden. He was answered, "By orders of Commodore Paulding." Captain F. asked who gave the order and was answered Lieut. Cilley, of the *Saratoga*. As soon as these facts were reported to General Walker, Captain F. was ordered to go on board the *Wabash*, and explain to the Commodore the position of General Walker's command—that a portion of his force was up the river—the necessity of the General's holding communication with it; if his force were to be kept prisoners in their own camp, and hampered in their operations—he wanted to know it as soon as possible.

On the morning of the 8th Captain Faysoux went on board the *Wabash*. Soon afterwhrds General Walker noticed that the Commodore's pennant was moved from the *Wabash* to the *Fulton*; soon after the *Fulton* came into the harbor, up to the hulk opposite the Transit Company's building, and there landed a large force of sailors and marines. At the same time a number of small boats and cutters fully manned and provided with boat-howitzers were ranged in line in front of General Walker's camp. The *Saratoga* was also made to present her broadside.

Seeing that the Commodore intended to use force, Gen. Walker, to prevent any accidental collision, ordered the whole guard to be disarmed. Soon, Capt. Frederick Engle, Lieutenant commanding the *Wabash*, came up in his boat, landed in front of the General's quarters, and handed him a letter from the Commodore, which concluded with a demand that he surrender to the United States. Capt. Engle ordered the Nicaraguan Flag to be hauled down. The order was obeyed, Gen. Walker then went on board the *Wabash*; his officers and men went on board the *Saratoga*, 140 or 150 in all. Meanwhile, just after the flag was struck, the steamer *Morgan* came down the river into the harbor with 40 Costa Rican prisoners on board. She was in charge of Mr. McDonald, as the agent of Morgan & Son, McD. explained his position to Commodore Paulding. The Commodore at once took possession of the *Morgan*, released all the prisoners, and gave the boat into possession of the American Consul, Mr. Cottrell.

It was suggested that the steamer be permitted to go up and inform Col. Anderson of the position of things; but it was not acceded to.

The *Saratoga* sailed on the 12th for Norfolk, and the *Wabash* for Aspinwall the same evening. The *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall early on the morning of the 14th.

Col. Anderson holds the Fort Castillo and the steamer *Virgin*. The other boats are on the lake, but as the Costa Ricans held Fort San Carlos, he could not communicate with them.

General Walker seems to feel the peculiarity of Anderson's position. He did not think the Costa Ricans were very likely to disturb them, but, whatever occurred, the United States Government was alone was responsible for the lives of the men. He referred to the great sacrifices which most of his men had made to go to Nicaragua, and of the losses and disappointments which this sudden interruption of their plans would occasion. He seems in excellent spirits, no way doubtful of ultimate success, and most sanguine than ever. To-day, he said, he should formally surrender himself to the United States Marshal, and inquired where he could find his office.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Captain Dow, arrived at Panama on the 7th inst., bringing dates from San Jose de Guatemala of Nov. 27, La Union, Salvador, 28th, Realejo, Dec. 2, San Juan del Sur, Dec. 3, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to Dec. 5. The *Columbus* had 169 passengers both ways from the different ports. Among her cargo is 207 bales indigo.

GUATEMALA.

The Cholera was rapidly disappearing. It has been extremely fatal, probably from bad treatment of the disease. In the city of Guatemala in four weeks, the attacks were 168, and the deaths 137. One of these weeks there were 47 attacks and 46 deaths! The two last days, Nov. 23 and 24, of the report, there was only one attack and no death. The deaths in the whole Republic for one month, ending Nov. 20, were 1,317.

The Indian disturbances in Guatemala were also subsiding. On the 11th November a small body of men threatened to attack and sack the town of Escuintla, but a detachmen of troops was sent against them, who killed and wounded four of the party, and the balance were pursued in their flight.

The Guatemalan Minister at Washington had forwarded fifteen quintals of Sea Island cotton seed, some sugar-cane plants, cotton-gins and machines to hull rice and coffee, with a view to improvement in agriculture.

Knox, Commander of the Guatemala "Navy," who, I wrote you, had barbarously caused Capt. Lilly, American citizen, to be murdered in the hold of one of his vessels, the *Santiago*, was convicted of the murder, last Winter, of an Italian called Antonio, and sentenced to death. He charged this Antonio with conspiring to deliver up the vessel under his (Antonio's) command, to Walker, and had him shot. So this villain Knox is likely to get his deserts at last.

The cochineal crop this year would be 14,000 ceroons. The indigo crop would also be large. Last year it was only 8,000 ceroons.

HONDURAS.

The cholera was disappearing from Honduras. I have nothing from the railroad survey by this mail.

SALVADOR.

The exports of Salvador for the past year, consisting principally of indigo, tobacco and silver, amounted to $685,881 50, and the imports, principally cotton goods, linens, silks, woolens, fancy goods and liquors, to $401,345 64, an excess of exports of $284,535 86. The duties on these goods were $60,000.

Salvador has again suffered from earthquakes. At Cojutepeque there was a severe shock on Nov. 6, represented to have been as severe as that which destroyed the City of San Salvador, April 16, 1854. The houses and many public edifices suffered greatly. The best-constructed buildings suffered the most. The next day long processions were threading the streets, with images carried before them. A new cart road, at an expense of $34,000, is to be built from the port of Libertad to Old Salvador. Two of the Government naval vessels were to be sent to Panama for repairs. The Fair at San Miguel was a failure. [See letter in to-day's Times, dated at Leon, Nicaragua.]

Congress assembled on Nov. 25. Señor Sanvin would undoubtedly be elected President.

NICARAGUA.

The report that 3,000 men had gone down to drive the Costa Ricans away from Fort San Carlos and the River San Juan was false. Nicaragua had less than 1,000 men embodied, and the efforts to increase this number were not very successful—the men deserting as fast as forced into the ranks.

Wm. Carey Jones came down from Managua, the seat of Government, while the *Columbus* was in port. He at first declared his intention "to visit all the five Central American States"—but after reading a dispatch from Washington, he thought he should return next month. He has undoubtedly been recalled.

The Commission for regulating the differences between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was at Rivas, awaiting the presence of Gen. Canas. At San Juan del Sur they had not heard of the new Walker invasion. Congress convened on the 9th November. The following letter from a well-informed American gentleman gives some interesting items:

Realejo, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

General Martinez was duly installed on the 15th of November as President of Nicaragua. The Ministers employed under the Duumvirate are retained.

The entering, or, more properly, the catching of men for the army which is to battle against Costa Rica still progresses with great energy on the part of the recruiting officers, but with little ultimate success, as they run away almost as fast as they are caught.

Costa Rica has sent two Commissioners, Gen. Jose Maria Carias and Don Emiliano Quadra, to Managua, to treat, in order to avert a war; but what sort of a treaty they would propose that would be acceptable to Nicaragua, is difficult to imagine. It is not to be expected that Nicaragua will forego any of her claims to the transit route. The Costa Ricans still occupy Castillo, and are blockading San Carlos by a lake steamer—but there has been no fighting as yet. Nicaragua has something like a thousand men in or near Granada, under Martinez and Jerez, the former having named two of his Ministers, Cortes and Jaurez, to supply his place as President whilst he takes charge of the army, but my own opinion is, that the differences will be arranged without bloodshed.

One of the acts of the dual Presidency has given a good deal of dissatisfaction—that is, the appointment of five individuals of Leon to constitute what is called a Junta of Recursos. The object of these agents is to raise means for the support of the Government; and to this end they are endowed with extraordinary, and, indeed, with unlimited powers. The action of this Junta, although illegal, was submitted to, because every act of the Government might be considered as illegal until a President was elected. It was, moreover, thought that one of the first steps of the Assembly and President would be to get rid of this concern. Up to this time, however, they still exercise their functions; and among the decrees they have lately issued is one levying a tax of from $50 to $200 per annum on traders and merchants. This would be well enough if the decree had issued from the only competent authority, according to the Constitution of Nicaragua, the Legislature. Besides, the decree makes a distinction between foreign and native merchants—the former paying double the sum assessed on the latter.

The fair of San Miguel was unusually dull in consequence of the scarcity of dry goods and cash. The crop of indigo was a good one, larger than last year. Notwithstanding the high price of the article abroad, it sold at unusually low prices, say from 37½c. @ 41c., the latter figures for choice numbers, 7, 8 and 9. The rainy season is about ended.

COSTA RICA.

The news of Walker's landing at Greytown reached San José de Costa Rica on the 3d December, causing great excitement. On the 5th, 500 recruits were started off. President Mora says he can send 5,000 men into the field, and has Minnié rifles for that number.

The coffee crop, it is said, will be a partial failure this year. It is not expected to exceed 80,000 quintals, against 120,000 last year. A good deal has been contracted for at $10 per cwt. in the country, which will make it cost $12 on shipboard. The following is a private letter, which I have from a high official source:

San Jose, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1857.

The most important item of news with us is that Walker is again in Central America. This reached here last night, the courier with the British mail on his way to San Juan del Norte, having found the San Juan River, near Greytown, occupied by fillibusters. It appears that they entered the Colorado mouth of the San Juan, thus escaping the *Saratoga*. Nothing is known as yet as to the amount of force he brings.

The difficulties with Nicaragua are probably arranged by this time, Canas having been sent immediately upon the reception of the declaration of war made by Nicaragua, with full powers to arrange everything. There is not the slightest inclination to come to blows by either party, and no preparations whatever were made for war here.

The indefatigable Webster is here again, but will make no new contracts with this Government. They have had enough of him.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The British mail steamship *Lima* arrived here on the 7th, with Valparaiso dates to the 16th, Lima and Callao to the 26th, and Guayquil to Dec. 1.

ECUADOR.

Our Minister Resident, Hon. Philo White, writes to a friend here: "After three years' labor, I have suc-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1958 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28,

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Glimpse of Winter, but no Sleigh-bells.

If Santa Claus paid his visits on Christmas Eve without his furs, he had to borrow a good woolen muffler early on Christmas morning, wherewith to return to his mysterious home. For shortly after midnight the wind blew from the North, presaging a cold holiday. And cold it was,—the coldest day hitherto of the present Winter,—but clear and pleasant withal to brisk pedestrians, well and warmly clad. The frigidity of the atmosphere, however, was the prognostication of a snow-storm. And such a storm we had on Saturday, commencing in the forenoon, and continuing on into the evening. It had for some hours all the appearance of an old-fashioned snow-storm, which is tended to cover the ground two feet deep before it suspended operations. Fast young men had visions of sleighs, and heard, in fancy, the jingling bells. The horses, that always suffer most at such seasons, had no delightful visions or even present enjoyments. Immediately the snow covered the ground to the depth of a quarter of an inch, they began to stumble and fall, and before noon, thirty of their number had fallen in a less distance than half a mile on Broadway. About seventy fell between Union-square and the Battery before 1 o'clock, after which hour, until evening, no omnibuses ventured up Broadway, but each vehicle took its course through the side streets, avoiding the main thoroughfare altogether. Soon after dusk the snow ceased to fall, the stars shone forth from a cold, clear sky, and the frost performed its "silent ministry." Yesterday was a fine winter's day as could be desired. There was not a cloud in the sky, but, although the atmosphere was moderate, the sun had scarcely power to thaw the little snow that lay upon the sidewalks. It will probably be thawed to-day, and there is, at present, but a slim prospect of a New-Year's sleigh-ride.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

Rev. I. S. Kalloch, pastor of the Tremont Temple Church, Boston, whose reputation has extended beyond the immediate limits of his own parochial charge, preached a sermon yesterday morning at the Norfolk-street Baptist Church in this City before a numerous congregation. He found his text at Psalm lxxvi, 10: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee: the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain." The wickedness of man,—the evil deeds which he was permitted to do in this world, seemingly in defiance of the anger of the Almighty, in their ultimate effects glorified His name and accomplished in the end the good object which they were intended to defeat. Man was a free agent; he alone was responsible for his acts. God did not design that evil should be done that good might come of it, but He did design that where evil was done, good and not evil should ultimately result; that men who undertook unholy things should be overwhelmed in their wickedness, and the power of the kingdom of God among men exalted. So was it with Pilate and Judas, and the other conspirators against Christ; from their evil doings a blessing ensued which cannot be appreciated. BUNYAN was cast into prison, and there it was that he wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress*, which else had been lost to the world. LUTHER, JOHN WESLEY, COLUMBUS, accomplished their great missions in spite of the opposition which seemed to prohibit their progress. WILLIAM CAREY, who began the work of evangelization in the East was ridiculed by SYDNEY SMITH in the Edinburgh *Review* when he was about to proceed on his mission. The writer poured scalding words upon his head, as hot lead was poured on the heads of ancient martyrs, and called him the "sanctified cobbler." The time would yet come when the East, having embraced Christianity, would write at the top of the scroll on which a list of its benefactors should be inscribed, the name of WILLIAM CAREY. From these thoughts he (the minister) would draw two reflections, one a warning, and the other an encouragement.

I. Many people said God was the sovereign of the Universe. He had pre-ordained the occurrence of every mundane event, and they were not responsible. This was wrong—man was a free agent, and an accountable being. God gave to each a perfect control of his own actions; although He had the power to do all things, it did not follow that He always exercised it. The mystery of the designs of the Almighty we could not understand; we should not attempt to judge of them any more than an insect might criticize the architecture of the edifice in which they were. The supremacy of God and the responsibility of man were the extreme links of the chain of God's providence, the intermediate portions of which were hidden beneath the waves of mystery. We could see both ends of the chain in the water, and knew that they were connected beneath the flood, but what their connection was, or how it was effected, it was vain to inquire. It was enough to know that there was a connection.

II. The encouragement was this, that with faith in a Divine Providence we should be saved. It was related that the wife of a sea captain, in the midst of a furious storm on the ocean, turned to her husband, whose face was calm and serene, while every one else was frightened, and asked him how he could preserve a demeanor so free from agitation in the midst of such a terrible scene. He drew a dagger from its sheath and held the blade against her side. She did not shrink or tremble. He asked the reason. "Ah," said she, regarding him with eyes from which Faith beamed, "I know my husband holds the hilt." "And I," he replied "*I* know that Providence rules the storm." In conclusion, Mr. KALLOCH urged his hearers so to live that death might be succeeded by a happy immortality.

Mr. KALLOCH's delivery is often animated and generally effective. His appearance in the pulpit is imposing. He is above the medium height, and was dressed yesterday in a suit of black. He is light complexioned, and his blue eye is full of intelligence. He is apparently about 35 or 40 years of age. He preached at the same church last evening.

Police Commissioners—Charges, Discharges and Appointments.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners held a meeting on Saturday. Present: all the members excepting Mayor WOOD. Mr. STRANAHAN, from the Committee on Discipline, reported the following recommendations, which were adopted: William Wilson, Third Precinct, Brooklyn, pay forfeited for fifteen days and reprimanded. Officer O'Neil, Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, charge dismissed. Patrick Whalan, Sixth Precinct, charged with intoxication, dismissed from the service. Patrick McHugh convicted of riot, dismissed from the force. Philip McMahon charged with intoxication, sentenced to a reprimand.

Mr. PERIT recommended that in all cases of intoxication where the culprit was not an habitual drunkard, the punishment for the first offence should be light, but for the second, dismissal from the force.

Mr. BOWEN reported in the case of James E. Centre, charged with intoxication. He was sentenced to suspension from pay for 15 days, and a reprimand.

General NYE offered reports on charges against policemen, and recommendations, which were adopted, as follows: Officers Hyatt and Hernal, of the Twentieth Precinct, charge dismissed; Jesse P. Paul, Fourth Precinct, suspended from pay for two days; Officer Coland, First Precinct, charge dismissed. The resignation of Officer Husted, of the Fourth Precinct, was accepted.

Mr. BOWEN reported evidence in the case of James M. Spear absent from the City, and moved his dismissal, which was carried.

General NYE stated that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Glen Cove, who offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of some wool which had been stolen from him, and also for the detection of the thieves. The gentleman was willing to pay $50, as the officers had recovered only a portion of the property, and had not detected the thieves. The Board, upon motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, accepted the $50; and then, upon motion of Mr. PERIT, went into secret session.

In secret session, the Board made the following appointments for New-York City:

Surgeons—James Kennedy, (of Duane-street,) A. B. Mott, L. Kennedy—the latter gentleman to be President of the Board.

Assistant Surgeons—J. B. Gould, D. Wells, F. W. Fisher, J. H. Griscom, C. R. Agnew, John Ives, M. Freeleigh.

The Board made the following appointments for Brooklyn, to take effect on the 2d of January:

Patrolmen—S. Hall, F. Mayall, H. Davis, S. J. Smith, W. H. Brown, W. Martin, G. Bunce, W. W. Morris, O. B. Leach.

Sergeants—G. R. Rhodes, C. White, N. Shurman.

Doormen—J. Lander, J. Towen, O. Stephenson.

Assistant Surgeons—G. C. Ball, J. A. Bradley.

The following Sergeants of New-York City were promoted to be Inspectors: H. B. Weed, G. W. Walling, J. J. Williamson, J. C. Coulter.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of no men on the force less than five feet seven inches in height, or over 45 years of age. Also, a resolution appropriating $600 for the expenses of fitting up No. 88 White-street as a place for the detention of witnesses.

☞ The new chapel, erected in the rear of the Church which the congregation of the old Mulberry-street (Methodist) Church is building, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty second-street, was dedicated yesterday. Service was held there in the morning, afternoon and evening. The congregation has worshipped for some time in the old wooden chapel, which stood on the site of the new church, until recently. Hereafter, until the Church is completed, they will assemble every Sabbath in the new Marble Chapel.

☞ The NATIONAL GRAYS of Kingston held their Invitation Drill and Hop on Christmas eve, at Military Hall, Kingston. Their Armory was tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flags, and presented a beautiful appearance. Among the invited guests present were the Colonel and staff of the 76th Regiment from Albany, and several members of the 7th Regiment of this city. The Commandant of the Grays, Captain JOHN L. S. LANGWORTHY, was unremitting in his attentions to his guests, and his efforts to make their visit a pleasant one were ably seconded by the officers and men of his command.

THE LIGHTS OF THE ADRIATIC.—The news agent at Sandy Hook, and his assistants, saw the lights of the steamer *Adriatic* some 15 or 20 miles off, as she was approaching the Hook on the night of the 20th instant. So brilliant was the illumination that they at first supposed it must be a vessel on fire. With such lights as these aloft, there can be little danger of collision with other vessels at sea.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the Weekly Report to Dec. 25, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 18	151	103	254
Admitted to Dec. 25	18	12	30
Discharged, cured or relieved	35	21	56
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	130	93	223

Males, 199; females, 24.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE RECENT SUPPOSED INFANTICIDES.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at the Nineteenth Ward Station-house in the case of the twin children of Mrs. HACKETT, who were buried in the garden attached to the dwelling-house No. 80 Forty-fifth-street, and whom it was supposed, the mother had strangled, and then caused them to be buried. The evidence showed that the children were stillborn, and that the bodies were interred by the servant-girl, in accordance with the orders of the midwife, and with the consent of the mother, the latter not supposing that she was doing wrong in the matter. A verdict was found by the Jury according to the facts stated, and the mother and midwife exonerated of all blame.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE at the Broad street House upon the body of JOHN FENNIN, a boarder in the house, who was found dead in his bed. A *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by apoplexy, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age, and worked for D. C. RIELEY in White-street.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Saturday, at No. 75 Washington-street, upon the body of JAMES TURNER, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling down stairs. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 101 Greenwich-st., on the body of SARAH MCLAUGHLIN, an Irish woman, 34 years of age, who died from congestion of the brain, produced by intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

PERSONATING A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Officer Smith, of the Tenth Precinct, on Saturday afternoon, arrested a man named Mansfield Smith, charged with representing himself to be Captain Davis, of the Tenth Ward. The accused went into the dwelling-house, No. 85 Forsyth-street, and asked to see Miss Eliza Scott, the young girl who was recently confined, and whose child was thrown into the outhouse. On his representing himself to be Captain Davis he was allowed to see the girl, and at once commenced using such violent and abusive language towards her, that he frightened her into convulsive fits. The accused was ordered to be locked up for ten days as a penalty for his offence.

FEMALE THIEVES.—Louisa Smith, keeper of a cigar store at No. 22 West Broadway, and Catharine Connolly, a female clerk of the place, were arrested on Saturday night, charged with robbing James Boyd, of No. 125 Christopher-street, of $30. The complainant alleges that he called to buy some cigars, when the accused acted in a very affectionate manner towards him, and stole his money, which he missed directly after leaving the store. The women were locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

LAYING IN A STOCK OF TURKEYS.—A man, giving his name as Michael Sullivan, was arrested on Saturday, charged with breaking into the poultry-store of Mr. R. Hall, No. 124 Broad-street, and stealing five fat turkeys. He pushed in one of the panels of the front door, and crawling inside coolly selected the best turkeys he could find. He had just emerged from the place, with his booty slung over his back, when Officer Kirby, of the First Ward, spotted him. Seizing hold of him the officer marched him forthwith before Justice WELSH, who locked him up in the Tombs.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A woman named Rosina Harris was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the John Hancock Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, at the store of Lewis Reiser No. 62 Bowery. The prisoner was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and proved to be one of the parties arrested on Friday night for attempting to pass the same money, but discharged from want of evidence against her. Justice WOOD locked her up for examination. William Boyle and Leonard Deven were arrested by Officer McCarty of the Ninth Ward, for attempting to pass a similar counterfeit to the above in the Ninth Ward. Justice DAVISON committed them for trial.

A LIVERY STABLE BURGLARIOUSLY ENTERED.—A young man, giving his name as Hugh Boyle, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, on Saturday night by means of false keys, entered the livery stable of William Ryder, in the Twentieth Ward, and stealn a buffalo robe and four blankets, valued at $45. The accused was held by Justice DAVISON for examination.

STABBING IN THE FIRST WARD.—At a late hour Friday night, Job Ward and James Coats got into an altercation in the lower part of Greenwich-street, during which Coats was stabbed in the left side with a knife. The wound is not considered dangerous. Ward was arrested and held to await the result of Coat's injuries.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 1033, 137, 2882, 2797, 1577, 383, 2748, 387, 1621, 359, 371, 1430, 2809, 1981, 1642.

SPECIAL TERM—Same calendar as Thursday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.* by Court without a Jury,—Nos. 328, 329, 330, 332, 333, 334, 336, 362, 337 to 442. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Holmes Divorce Suit—Divorce Against Holmes the Forger.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

SERVICE OF A SUMMONS ON A CONVICT IN THE STATE PRISON.

Holmes vs. *Holmes*.—This was an action of divorce brought by Anna Maria Holmes against John B. Holmes, the forger. They were married in Ireland in 1838, and soon after they came to this country. He subsequently deserted her and married a second wife, between whom and himself cross suits are now pending for a divorce. He was sentenced to State Prison for 15 years, a few weeks ago, for forging his wife's name to a check. Anna Maria Holmes, in commencing her action against him, sent the papers to the Sheriff of Westchester County to serve upon John B. Holmes in State Prison, at Sing Sing. The Warden, Mr. Beardsley, and the Inspector refused to allow him to go in for that purpose, unless Mr. Holmes would consent to be served, and this Mr. Holmes would not do. They alleged that it was their general rule not to allow any one to see the prisoners, or any papers to be served on them, without their consent. On an affidavit showing these facts, Judge Birdsye granted an order, on Saturday, the 19th, directing the Warden to allow the papers to be served on Mr. Holmes, or show cause this morning why he should not do so.

This morning Messrs. Benj. V. and Lyman Abbott appeared for the plaintiff in support of the motion, and stated the facts as above.

Mr. Beardsley, the Warden, objected to any order being made, and stated that he did not refuse to let the Sheriff enter; on the contrary, he told him he might go in and serve him if he could.

Mr. Abbott stated that even this permission was not accorded him until the order was served, and then the Warden would neither point out Mr. Holmes to the Sheriff, nor allow any one to go in with him for that purpose.

Judge DAVIES said an order might be entered, that the Sheriff be allowed to make the service; that the Warden had better point Mr. Holmes out; it would save trouble. If there were any difficulty about it, the Court could require Mr. Holmes to be produced in court by *habeas corpus*, and be served there.

Mr. Beardsley—I did not know that I was obliged to produce the prisoner at the request of the Sheriff, or to point him out.

Judge Davies—There are a great many things that gentlemen do out of courtesy for each other that they are not *obliged* to do. I am not *obliged* to give the advice I am now giving you. [Laughter.]

After some further discussion, an order was entered directing the Warden to produce Holmes in his office, to be served at some time between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., on the application of the Sheriff for that purpose.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 26.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Calendar was of moderate length. It enumerated 68 cases, of which 40 were prison cases. The Court-room was not crowded, much to the regret of those who partially filled it; the room is not kept warm by the stoves placed there to supply the caloric, and even bad air that is warm is preferable to pure air that is not warm on a day like yesterday. We were sorry, for the first time this season, that the Court-room was not crowded.

Lawrence Rodgers pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a ham (Dec. 24) from Emma Buhler. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What's your excuse? Why did you steal it? *Prisoner* (stammering)—Sir—r—r. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! I recollect you, Larry. He's an old thief—been here several times before. I guess we'll send you up for six months this time, Larry. —He was taken into prison by the officers.

Ellen Richardson stole a shawl that belonged to Margaret Ruger, (Dec. 23.) *Judge Osborn*—What's your excuse? *Prisoner*—Judge, I'm very sorry. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, you're only sorry, eh? We find you guilty, and send you up for three months.

Louisa Barber, it was proved, stole two dresses and other property, worth altogether $5, from Bridget Kerrigan, No. 115 Delancey-street, Dec. 18. She was found guilty of the larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles Whittaker was brought to the bar, charged with an assault and battery upon William P. Thorn, No. 121 Stanton-street, on Christmas Day. The complainant did not want to punish him for giving him a Christmas box, and asked the Judges to discharge him. They found him guilty, and suspended sentence.

John McCue committed an assault and battery upon Officer William H. Martin, in the street, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Dec. 24. He was found guilty of the offence, and sentence suspended.

John Parker was arraigned on the complaint of Abraham Christian, residing at No. 85 Greenwich-street, Captain of the bark *Kate Lincoln*. He was accused of stealing (Dec. 23) a quantity of beef, worth $1. The Court found him guilty, and suspended sentence.

Margaret Sullivan was placed at the bar, and Nancy McMullen mounted the witness stand. Nancy resided at No. 383½ Bowery. She said she went out walking with a child, Dec. 23. In the Bowery, near Bond-street, the prisoner and another woman came up to her, one on each side, and commenced asking her some questions, inquiring, among other things, where they could purchase some combs. Nancy directed them, but they still stuck to her, and she finally told them to clear out—and they cleared. After they were gone, Nancy said she put her hand into her pocket, and, lo! and behold, her porte-monnaie, and $3 in bills and gold coins which it contained, were gone. Nancy could not swear that the prisoner or her companion took it. *Judge Welsh*—We'll have to discharge her; the evidence is not sufficient. The complainant said she was glad of it—she had entered the complaint reluctantly.

David Barry, who was found guilty on Tuesday of exposing himself indecently in the public streets last Sunday morning, was brought up to receive his sentence. *Judge Osborn*—Barry, you've been found guilty on this charge of a very indecent exposure of your person. We think it is time to put a stop to this. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 3 months. *Counsel* (starting up)—Your Honor, you remanded the prisoner on Tuesday with the idea that by the time he was brought up again he would be punished enough. The report in the TIMES newspaper shows that. *Judge Osborn*—You always commence after judgment has been pronounced. The evidence was that he ran a race with another man through the public streets stark naked. *Counsel*—That was not the evidence, Judge. If he ran a race naked I'm willing he should have 6 months—The Court would not alter its *fiat*; the prisoner was taken into prison.

Thomas Evers stole a lot of tea, worth $15, from Thomas Newton, Dec. 20. The evidence was strong and he was convicted. *Judge Osborn*—It's his first offence—send him up for 3 months.—His friends afterwards interceded in his behalf, and he was set at liberty.

John Bishop and John Riley, charged with stealing a sausage from J. Meagher, were discharged.

Daniel H. O'Brien was convicted of an assault and battery committed on James O'Carroll. He had been in prison several days. *Judge Osborn*—He's been punished pretty well. (To the prisoner)—You can go.

Ann Kelly was convicted of stealing from Samuel D. Woodruff, No. 425 Sixth-avenue, (Dec. 23,) one pair of overshoes, worth 50 cents. Officer G. Ball effected her arrest. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

George Jacobs and Henry Walker, both colored, were tried on a charge of stealing a coat, worth $5, from Isadore Aaron, No. 20 Baxter-street, Dec. 24. The first was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 4 months. The other was acquitted.

William Jones stole a pair of pantaloons from Joseph Wolf, No. 75 Chatham-street, Dec. 25. The property was worth $4 50. Jones was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Catharine Sherdon was sent to the same institution for the period of three months. It was proved that she stole from Alphonse Leary, No. 432 Third-avenue, Dec. 23, two pieces of silk-velvet trimmings, worth $6. Officer Barker arrested her. The Court convicted and sentenced her, and the officers took her into prison.

William Hurley was arrested by officer Andrew Muller, of the Fifth Precinct Police, on a charge of stealing (Dec. 24) two coats, two pair of pantaloons, one mantilla, two dresses, and two petticoats, worth altogether $23, the property of Margaret Santmeyer, of No. 28 Thomas-street. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Robert R. Walker committed an assault and battery upon officer James Blackwell, of the Second Precinct Police, Dec. 24. He will expiate the offence at the Penitentiary during the two succeeding months.

Officer John Gilmore, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested Michael Early on a charge of stealing, Dec. 24, from John Held, No. 708 Eighth-avenue, a basket containing butter and other provisions, valued at $1. The Court found Early guilty and suspended sentence.

Officer John Hudson, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was charged with an unprovoked assault and battery on Edward Moore, No. 226 Monroe-street, striking him with a club, Dec. 20. General Nye, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, was in Court. Counsel asked for a postponement of the case; the officer was to be tried before the Police Commissioners, whose distinguished and good-looking President he saw in Court. General Nye told the Judges that the case would be attended to by the Commissioners. The case was postponed for two weeks.

Martin Kearney, charged with assaulting and beating Officer Sanger, complained of by Michael Rogers, was brought to the bar. Counsel for the prisoner made a speech. *Judge Osborn*—You made a long speech the other day. I'm not in favor of allowing the prisoner to put off the evidence by pleading guilty.—Counsel for the prosecution stated that the officer still lay in a precarious state from the effects of the injuries received at the prisoner's hands. *Prisoner's Counsel*—I think, your Honor, justice will be satisfied by the punishment he (the prisoner) has already received. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we think differently. We think the officers should be protected, and they *shall* be protected in the discharge of their duty. We take his plea of guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

George Warner, charged with assaulting and beating Joseph H. Hewton with a club when he attempted to assist an officer in quelling a disturbance at the officer's request, was brought to the bar. Judge OSBORN said the prisoner might go. *Friend of the Prisoner*—Go on, Warner, go on.—The prisoner started to go. *Judge Welsh*—Hold on, hold on. I'm disposed to fine that man. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I disagree. *Judge Welsh*—Very well, that's *my* judgment.—The prisoner was set at liberty, the opinions of the Court being divided.

Henry Ridelhancer was charged with committing an assault and battary upon Charles Garth, Dec. 22. A number of witnesses, all Germans, were examined on both sides. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do, acquit him? Judge WELSH nodded. *Judge Osborn*—The evidence is conflicting; discharge him.

Charles Dugan, charged with an assault and battery on John Young, Dec. 22, was discharged.

Catherine Ferguson was charged with stealing a coat, some bed-clothing, and other property, all worth $20 or more, from Daniel Gale, No. 73 Nassau-street, Dec. 23. Officer Shipton, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested her. She was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Jeremiah Ryan, previously convicted of assaulting Officer Joseph Quick, of the Fourth Ward Police, was brought to the bar and discharged.

A complaint was entered against John Everson by Michael Conway, No. 488 Pearl-street. Conway said the prisoner struck at him in the street with a large dirk knife, Dec. 24. Officer Neary arrested him. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Henry Woodruff stole an overcoat worth $8 from William Schmalenburgher, No. 154 East Twenty-fifth-street, Dec. 19. Officer Kinnersly, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police arrested him on the charge. He was tried, convicted and sentence suspended.

John Schmidt was sent up for six months. The evidence was that he stole three bundles of colored sewing silk, containing half a pound in each bundle, and worth $10 75, from Oliver B. Matthews, No. 15 Park-place, Dec. 23. Officer Hughes, of the Third Precinct Police, arrested him.

Ellen Richardson stole a shawl and frock, worth together $5, from Margaret Reisen, No. 302 Pearl-street, Dec. 23. Officer McDonough arrested her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Court adjourned a quarter before 2 o'clock.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Thursday, 38,020 bbls. Flour, 20,984 bushels and 168 bags Wheat, 28,378 bushels Corn, 4,166 bushels Barley, 388 bags Oats, 300 bags Malt, 929 pkgs. Provisions, and 869 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,668 bbls., including 773 bbls. Pots and 895 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in limited request, with sales reported of only small lots of Java and Rio within our range, and 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. We repeat our quotations: Java, 14c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@10½c. cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c.; Bahia at 8¾c.@9c., and St. Domingo at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues quite depressed, languid, and unsettled,—with small lots only reported sold,—including Middling at about 9¾c. for Upland, and 10c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand is moderate for the leading kinds at generally firm prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits a moderate degree of animation. Holders are not so eager to realize, and ask higher prices. The demand is fair, chiefly for home use, though shippers are more disposed to purchase. Sales 9,000 bbls., within Thursday's range.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 650 bbls, superfine to extra, at $4 35@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 1,000 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair request, at essentially unchanged prices. Other articles are selling slowly, at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales 8,500 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian at $1 10; fair White Western at $1 20; and good Red Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, cheaper, and more inquired for. Sales 56,000 bushels at 56c.@61c. for inferior to good new crop Jersey and Southern Yellow and White ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at 43c.@45c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 33c.@ 38c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@ 35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River at 55c.@65c. per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet at old figures. Stock in first hands 382,327, against 3,600 same time in 1856, and 26,184 same time in 1855.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $20@$21, cash, and $22 50@$23 50, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25 ₱ M.

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in slack request, including common, at $1 30@$1 32½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, and here, have been disposed of at 38c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and steady at 55c.@56c., cash. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in firm request at uniform rates. Sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess; and $13 25@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8¾c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last embrace 240 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in more demand at unaltered rates: 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is limited, and the sales have been confined to small lots, including some Cuba at 5¾c.; and Porto Rico at 7¾c. @8c. cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. prime at 10@10½c. cash, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls. at 21c. cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, 5-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Marine*, 1,500 tons, to Panama, Coal, on private terms; a bark from Wilmington to Port-au-Prince, (on Boston account,) lumber, $13; a brig to Porto Rico and back, sugar 38c. and molasses $2 50; two, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 110 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,200 each; a schooner, to Turk's Islands and back, salt, 14c.; three to a Windward Island and back, $1 ₱ bbl.; one out, 50c.; another, 70c.; one to North side Cuba, and one to Port-au-Platte and back, on private terms.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway, A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, 325 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-ROUND-CORNERED HEAVY PEARL-KEYED, 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—One of the most superb instruments in the United States; finished all around alike; magnificent open carved work on the case, of pears, plums, and fruit; the legs are of double-carved work, of pears, figs, grapes, &c., and the whole finished throughout in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, and in tone is powerful, rich and sweet, which can be fully tested; plate and front are richly set with real pearl birds of Paradise, fountains, vases of plenty, &c.; the whole finished in style of Louis XIV; made by one of the most celebrated City makers, and warranted for two years. This is a rare chance to purchase an elaborate and extra magnificent piano; rich stool, cover, &c., to match. Cost $800, price $400. Apply at No. 679 6th-av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 3 P. M. N. B.—Parties will be offered to a cash purchaser, and will be boxed in the best manner for shipping if necessary.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet flexible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—TWO superior rosewood, round corners, 7-octave pianofortes, with heavy mouldings, carved legs and lyre, ornamented with pearl, &c. These pianos were made to order and contain the late grand diaphonic improvement which has attracted the admiration of professors, amateurs and the press, both of this country and Europe. A three-years' guarantee given with each instrument. Any person wishing to purchase a superior-toned piano will call and examine this late improvement. Also, a plain six-octave piano for sale cheap. Apply at McDONALD'S Manufactory and Warerooom, No. 192 12th-st., near 5th av.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED four-round-cornered, seven-octave, rosewood piano-forte for sale; superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City made, and fully warranted; overstrung bass, powerful, rich tone, finished all round with trifle carvings, without spot or blemish, and one of the most superb drawing-room piano-fortes ever offered for sale; cost $600, and is worthy of notice; price $375; will be made an object for cash. Can be examined and fully tested at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping, if desired.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—ELEgant 7-octave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, used only a few months, cost $500, will be sold for less than half its cost; the reason, want of funds. Inquire No. 141 8th-st.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH—PRICE $130.—ROSEwood, round-corner piano-forte, City maker, in good order, has all the most modern improvements, French grand action, must be sold, as the family has no further use for it. Call for three days at No. 9 Bayard, between Chrystie and Forsyth.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIG

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—I PURITANI.—THALBERG.
On MONDAY, Dec. 28—GALA NIGHT.
First and only night of the entire Opera of
I PURITANI,
being the first essentially Italian Opera in which
CARL FORMES
will appear. On the same evening,
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
(prior to his departure for Europe)
SIGISMUND THALBERG,
who will appear between the acts of the Opera jointly with
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
This evening, Bellini's Opera in three acts, of
I PURITANI.
Madame de Lagrange,
Labocetta,
Gassier.
Carl Formes.
After the first act
MR. THALBERG
will play his Grand Fantasia on Airs from Norma.
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
A Grand Fantasia on Russian Melodies.
After the second act
GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
Composed by Sigismund Thalberg and performed by
Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Reserved seats, $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy, C. BRUESING'S, and SIBELL'S store, No. 20 Wall-st.
The new Prima Donna,
Madame ANNA CARADORI,
from the Italian and German Opera in London, will make her first
APPEARANCE IN OPERA
On Wednesday, Dec. 30.
NOTICE.
In active preparation, and to be produced forthwith, Beethoven's classical opera of
FIDELIO.
Due notice will be given of its first night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The public are respectfully informed, that great preparations are being made for the production of
MOZART'S REQUIEM.
The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great
NUMBER OF ARTISTS
who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER,
of four tenors,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,
and of
CARL FORMES,
The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance
THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.
Full particulars will be given.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
FIRST CONCERT—FOURTH SEASON.
MOZART HALL, BROADWAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1857,
Rossini's Grand Oratorio,
MOSES IN EGYPT.
The solos will be sustained by the following-named members of the Society:
Miss DINGLEY,
Mrs. CRUMP, Mr. J. CONKEY,
Mr. W. H. COOKE, and
Mr. GEORGE HAWES, Mr. C. J WERNECKE.
Pianist ..... Mr. WM. BERGE.
Conductor ..... Mr. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
The Grand Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished by the Wallace Piano forte Company—warerooms corner Broome and Centre sts.
Members and subscribers can obtain their tickets on application to Messrs JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 723 Broadway. Subscription tickets can be obtained of either of the Committee, or at the door on the evening of performance.

THEO. EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The First Classical Soiree of this season on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at Dodworth's Academy, Mme. MADELENE GRAEFER, the great Pianist, and Mlle. H BERENDT. will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S KEENE'S THEATER.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.
SECOND WEEK OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
The symbolical, superbolical, parabolical, diabolical, and extra physiognomical, grotesque, statuesque, and picturesque
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
OR, THE GOOD FAIRY TRIUMPHANT
OVER THE
DEMON OF DISCORD,
which will be performed
EVERY EVENING DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.
Splendid new scenery by ..... Getz and Almy
Original overture and music by ..... Mr. Thomas Baker
Stage mechanism by ..... Smart and Assistants
Properties, masks, tricks, &c., by ..... Lloyd and Assistants
Costumes, new and gorgeous, by
Mad. Beauharnois and Assistants.
The characters in the opening of the pantomime are sustained by prominent members of the regular dramatic company, while experienced pantomimic artists are expressly engaged to enact the
CHARACTERS IN THE HARLEQUINADE.
Columbine ..... Miss Sallie Bishop
Harlequina ..... Miss Henrietta Lang
Harlequin ..... Mr. B. Yates
Sprite ..... Mons. Leon
Pantaloon ..... Mr. Wm. Kennedy
Clown ..... Mr. C. Henry
Previous to the Pantomime will be performed the grand romantic drama of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
M. Fabien dei Franchi, } Twin brothers ..... Mr. Jordan
M. Louis dei Franchi, }
M. de Chateau Renaud ..... Mr. Wheatleigh
Emilie de Lesperc ..... Miss C. Thompson
SPECIAL NOTICE.
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE
of the Pantomime will be given on
NEW YEAR'S DAY AFTERNOON.
Also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2—each performance to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, and terminate about 4 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL ..... Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec 28,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK.
Entire Change of Performances for the
HOLIDAYS.
ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.
THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.
The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To conclude with the adventures of Mons. and Mme. BEAUMARCHAIS!

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1857.
The performance will commence with the
LADY OF THE LAKE.
Followed by BOREAS.
After which, THE FROLIC OF THE FARIES.
The performance to conclude with
COMFORTABLE SERVICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
MONDAY EVENING Dec. 28, 1857,
FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,
By the old New-York favorites,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
To conclude with the amusing scene of
DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
UNIMITABLE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!—THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the gorgeous legendary spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. For the consummately perfect production of which all the brilliant resources of this establishment have been taxed to their utmost, songs, dances, music, choruses, combats, processions, &c., &c., full of bizarre and surprising effects. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the exceedingly diverting drama of IRISH ASSURANCE AND SPANISH ARTIFICE, or the Happy Family. Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.
CROWDS OF VISITORS
at the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED
GREEK SLAVE,
and over one hundred
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
on exhibition day and evening,
No. 548 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Exhibition of British Art
IS REOPENED.
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.
Exhibition of
FRENCH PAINTINGS,
ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

TRYON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, NO. 84 BOWERY.
Don't forget Jimmy Reynolds' Benefit
TO-NIGHT,
Joe Cook in the Ring as Clown.
Several new novelties will be introduced.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
And the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!
THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
DAY AND EVENING, No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
UNEQUALED SUCCESS OF THE NEW
CHRISTMAS PIECE,
THE GOLDEN EGG,
Replete with the most comical tricks, incidents and transformations, produced expressly with new scenery, &c., &c., for the holidays.
ANTOINE and JEROME as Toby and Old Beppo.
GABRIEL RAVEL in his celebrated Hornpipe.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA on the Tight Rope.
TERESA ROLLA in LA BOQUETAIRE.
The Ensemble of Talent forming the most laughable and elegant Entertainment in the city.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT,
GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
On MONDAY will commence the third week of the unequaled alliance of inimitable comic talent,
CHARLES MATHEWS, BURTON and BROUGHAM,
with all the members of this superior company, attracting the fullest and most fashionable audiences in the City, and eliciting roars of laughter.
The comedy of
THE NICE FIRM.
Charles Mathews and Burton as the Partners, Brougham and Mrs. Hughes as the Clients.
THE GREAT GUN TRICK—A MAGICAL SQUIB,
with Charles Mathews in two parts and many conjurations.
THE IRISH LION,
with Brougham as Tom Moore.
TO-MORROW—Last time of LONDON ASSURANCE, with its unparalleled cast; and the farce of PATTER vs. CLATTER.
On WEDNESDAY—First night of John Brougham's new burlesque of COLUMBUS, with new scenery and music.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READING.
Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read Shakespeare's Play of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA,
On MONDAY, Dec. 28,
at 1½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, (in 14th-st., near the Academy of Music.) This reading will close the course.
Tickets $1 each, may be had at Messrs. APPLETON'S, FRANCIS, CROWEN'S and CHRISTERN'S Bookstores; WILLIAM HALL & SON'S Music Store; also, from C. W POLMAN, Janitor of the College.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock.
This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at Empire Hall.

VINCENT COLYER'S LARGE OIL PAINTING of the KANSAS SETTLERS will open on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 305 Bleecker-st., 3d block west of Broadway, and continue on exhibition daily, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. SOSS'S book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

BOARDING.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and well furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me, hereafter, under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established in a few days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH-ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SOPRANO TO SING in one of the principal Catholic Churches in this City. None but good readers need apply at WM. BERGE'S, No. 65 West 28th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday this week.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR American girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER OF FRENCH and music, in a private Boarding-School for Boys, near New York City. Salary $300, with board, &c. Address STEWART, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, two respectable colored girls, to do house work; one must be a good cook and understand baking; a very desirable opportunity for suitable persons. Apply at No. 156 William-st., 3d floor, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SUNDRY papers, valuable only to the owner, among which is a receipt given by Alexis Bragg to John Cowell for $3,000; also, a small amount of money. Whoever will return the same to No. 63 Broadway, up stairs, shall be suitably rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE BROOKLYN Athenæum, on the 23d inst., a young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG—black body and white nose. The above reward will be paid for his return to No. 89 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE, containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 91 Fulton-st.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—S. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a superior hand at getting up all kinds of washing, lace, embroideries, fine linens, &c.; is an experienced seamstress, neat, intelligent, kind and respectful; strong, and willing to work; highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 18th-st.; will go a short distance to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing in style; understands meats and pastry; does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; wages $6 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable and competent young women in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other an excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 and $5.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he came to the silver ware well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WALKE'S, saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes to keep house for a gentleman—a widower preferred. To a party keeping house or contemplating doing so, they will find this an excellent opportunity. Address ESMERALDA, Union-square Post-Office, stating particulars. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED.—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND, PROtestant girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objection to do the housework in a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

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U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 263 and 502 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM,

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AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday), Dec. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1886.
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds of 1882.
$1,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bond.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 California State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1870.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. (Water Loan) Bond.
$6,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Sacramento City 7 per cent. Bond of 1874.
$2,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$16,000 Rock Island and Peoria Railroad 10 per ct. Bonds.
$13,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 8 per cent Bonds.
6 shares New York and New-New-Haven Railroad (genuine) ..... $100 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Co ..... $10 each
100 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co ..... $100 each
15 shares United States Express Co ..... $100 each
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co ..... $10 each
10 shares National Bank ..... $50 each
100 shares People's Bank ..... $25 each
12 shares Metropolitan Bank ..... $100 each
8 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
20 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co ..... $17 each
20 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co ..... $40 each
15 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW, (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEwood furniture, made by Boehs & Goldsmidt, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bronze and marble groups &c.
RUSSELL W WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday Dec. 28,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the above magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the house, which offers extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely upon being positively sold without reserve. Responsible men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods for purchasers, which must be removed from the house immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the house, which contains in dining room, (which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely,) of oak extension dining table, elegant gold band and decorated china, every description of cut glass, crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase, &c.
PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock—are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of rosewood furniture covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate glass doors and back, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, finished all around and been used but two months, marble top, centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood cover etageres, with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, ladies' French secretary, two six-pelt panel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich and costly China vases.
PAINTINGS AND MARBLE GROUPS—Embracing "The Amazon," "Feast of Bacchus," "Venus at the Bath," "The Three Graces," with a magnificent Fruit Piece by Huntington, cost $800, also large collection of parlor ornaments. Chamber and library furniture consists of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany furniture, in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c. No postponement

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No 229 Broadway.

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER for cash, TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. precisely, at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., the following goods—(this list contains but a small portion of the articles to be sold)—viz: Carved walnut buffet, extension table, sofa bed, side table, antique clock, dining chairs, couch, four engravings, China dinner set, 153 pieces; silver ware, 5 pieces, salvers, tea urns, waiters

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffered to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Northern Light* arrived at 10 o'clock last night, with two weeks' later news from California, Central America and South America, and upwards of Two Millions of Dollars in treasure on freight.

She brings news of the surrender of General WALKER, with his entire force, to a detachment of United States Marines, sent on shore by Commodore PAULDING, who permitted him to go at large, upon his promise to proceed at once to New-York and place him elf in custody of the United States authorities. WALKER arrived in the *Northern Light*. Previous to his capture he had sent ANDERSON, with a small force, to Fort Castillo, which he had occupied. He had also seized four steamboats, which were returned to the Transit Company by the Commodore.

We receive by the *Northern Light* our usual semi-monthly batch of correspondence, giving details of the news from Central and South America. The accounts of occurrences in these continually-agitated localities will be found very full and interesting.

The California news by this arrival presents no features of special importance. Heavy rains had fallen throughout the State, which had proved opportune both for farmers and miners, and business generally had an improving appearance. The determination of the Mormons to oppose the entrance of the United States troops into Salt Lake City had created considerable sensation, and the war spirit was running pretty high. Companies were fitting up for enlistment into the United States service in case a call is made for volunteers by Government—two regiments in San Francisco being already prepared to take the field on the least intimation that their services would be accepted.

From Oregon there is nothing of interest. The Indians still continue quiet, and no further trouble with them seems to be apprehended. Fuller election returns are received, which will be round elsewhere.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that there were on the 5th of November, at Honolulu, sixty-four vessels, of which fifty were whalers. The average "catch" this year is estimated at 850 barrels. The whale-ship *Indian Chief* was wrecked on the 25th of August—captain and crew saved.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, advices from Mexico are received to the 17th inst. There has been another serious outbreak by the opponents of Gen. COMONFORT'S dictatorship. A pronunciamento was started at Tacuyba; Vera Cruz followed in its wake, and the defection was spreading to other districts. These revolutionary attempts will test the stability and power of Gen COMONFORT'S government. Accounts from Yucatan confirm reports previously received by a more direct route, that Sisal, which had been captured by the insurgents, had been retaken by the Government troops.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were not so brisk. The snow storm impeded business. Flour was in good request, mainly for home use. Common qualities advanced a shade. The receipts of Flour were quite heavy—having reached nearly 39,000 bbls. of all kinds since noon of Thursday. Wheat was dull and somewhat nominal. Corn was abundant; cheaper and more active. Provisions were moderately dealt in at uniform quotations. In other branches of trade the movements were not important.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met on Saturday, and completed the medical staff, of which Dr. L. KENNEDY is to be President. There were some discharges and a few appointments and promotions. They decided to admit no man into the force under five feet seven inches in height or over forty-five years of age. Six hundred dollars were appropriated to fit up No. 88 White-street, as a place for the detention of witnesses.

There were 393 deaths in the City last week—an increase of 42 over the number reported for the week preceding. Of these 18 were from small pox. Consumption produced the greatest mortality, causing 61 deaths. There were more deaths (33) in the Twelfth Ward than in any other.

We had a snow storm last Saturday, but it did not suffice to furnish sleighing, or to impede the travel over the railroads. Sunday was clear and cold with an unclouded sky.

Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, of Tremont Temple Church, Boston, yesterday preached to large audiences at the Norfolk-street Baptist Church in this City.

The City Post-Office.

New-York is certainly a strange City. Probably there is not another community upon the face of the earth in which the public welfare is so uniformly sacrificed to private interests and to personal resentments as here. In Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Providence, and nearly all the other considerable cities of the Union, the Federal Government has erected the public buildings which it requires for its own business purposes; and as might naturally be expected, in every one of them it is aided and seconded in its action by the authorities and the people. New-York alone resists, resents and defeats every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to disburse the public money among her inhabitants, by the erection of public buildings to adorn her streets and public parks.

For several years the Government at Washington has been endeavoring to erect a Post-Office in the City of New-York. In Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, it has purchased upon fair terms the requisite sites for similar buildings and is rapidly going forward with their erection. New-York resists the outrageous attempt. The Government has offered $250,000 for the lower angle of the Park, upon which to erect a Post-Office worth probably twice that sum. It is confessedly the most central and accessible spot upon the island, and is worse than useless for all other purposes of ornament or utility. But the proposition to sell it, which is now pending in the Common Council, will undoubtedly be defeated, simply because there are five or six other sites which private owners are anxious to sell to the Government,—and they are all *interested* in defeating this proposal. And they have the ability, as well as the determination, to do it. They will undoubtedly succeed in preventing the passage of the ordinance by the Common Council; and even if this should fail, it is well understood that it would encounter the veto of Mayor WOOD.

These parties talk through the journals in their interest, with great horror against "desecrating" the Park by erecting a Post-office upon it. This is the sheerest nonsense in the world. If anything could "desecrate" the spot, it would be the dry "fountain," and the drunkards, prostitutes and miscellaneous vagabonds who make it their promenade. A handsome building there would be an ornament to the City, and the Post-office at that point would accommodate *twice* as many people as anywhere else in the City. But argument is wasted in such a case:—the fact is, nobody is interested in *paying* for having it located there, and therefore it will not be done.

The Walker Expedition Ended—Important from Nicaragua.

General WILLIAM WALKER reached town last evening! He came in the steamship *Northern Light*, having been forcibly interrupted in his fillibustering operations in Nicaragua by Commodore PAULDING, who sent a force of American sailors on shore and compelled his immediate surrender, with all his men, as prisoners of war. General WALKER complied at once with this "request," and was permitted to go free, upon giving his word of honor that he would repair immediately to New-York and put himself in custody of the United States Marshal. After breakfast this morning, therefore, the General will walk down to the office of Captain RYNDERS, and as soon as Mr. McKEON (in default of a successor) can prepare the necessary papers, he will probably be put on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. It is possible, indeed, that he may be remanded for trial to the District within the limits of which his alleged offence was committed.

If Commodore PAULDING in this decisive step, acted under the orders of the Government, as it is to be presumed he did, President BUCHANAN has taken a prompt and most effectual method of refuting the injurious suspicions to which he was subjected by the manner of Gen. WALKER'S departure. It certainly seems to be carrying the neutrality law a great way,—thus to seize offenders against it upon foreign soil and bring them by force within the jurisdiction of the United States. But the only party that can complain of the proceeding is the foreign power whose territory has thus been violated,—and it is not very likely that in this instance our Government will hear any complaint from Nicaragua. The act may have been high-handed and possibly illegal,—but no party is likely to protest against it with any special vehemence, except the men directly affected by it;—and *their* protests will probably be excluded, like Governor WALKER'S letter, from the archives of the State Department.

There can be no doubt that this vigorous action of our Government, so far as its results are concerned, will be received with general satisfaction. No special interest was felt in this new expedition of WALKER in any part of the country, though news of his triumphant advance would undoubtedly have created on his behalf that public sympathy which always follows success. But the general sentiment of our whole people was against him. It was felt that he was bringing our Government into reproach,—that it was beginning to be universally regarded as either too weak to repress crime, or too dishonest to make the attempt. Commodore PAULDING'S action, if directed or sustained by the Administration, will effectually repel this imputation.

WALKER, now that he is in the power of the Government, will probably be tried—but we presume there is very little chance of his conviction or punishment. It is always very difficult to prove the precise offence which constitutes a violation of our neutrality laws—in cases, we mean, where our own citizens are concerned, though it takes little enough to establish it when charged upon the Ministers and Consols of foreign powers. WALKER will probably chafe somewhat at the loss of time which his trial may involve, as he will naturally be anxious to enter upon the organization of a third expedition. It is barely possible, however, that he may have learned something by experience, and concluded to devote himself hereafter to peaceful and legal pursuits. Perhaps he may settle in Nicaragua as a physician; the people there may be more willing to take his pills than his balls.

NATURAL DEATHS.—One of our country cotemporaries last week contained a leader under this startling head: "Are we a Nation of Suicides?" Most decidedly we should say not; and not only are we not a nation of suicides, but we believe that statistics will show we have fewer suicides than occur among any other people. The great commercial revulsion which we have just passed through has been productive of very few instances of self-destruction, while in the city of Hamburg suicides have been fearfully frequent since the failures commenced among its merchants. Americans are of too hopeful a nature, and the chances for recuperation are too many, for them to rush madly out of existence at the first overthrow of their fortunes. They no sooner find themselves down than they spring up and try again, hoping, like Jacob Faithful, for better luck next time.

Looking over the report of the City Inspector for last week, we find there were 393 deaths during the week ending Dec. 26, but there was not a single suicide among them all; and this fact, showing that in a population of over half a million, at a season of unusual depression in money affairs, when there must be thousands reduced to the very verge of desperation, is pretty conclusive evidence that we are not given to suicides in this City, let the case be as it may in other parts of the Union.

But, if we do not commit intentional *felo de se*, the City Inspector's report furnishes fearful evidence that but a very small portion of the people die what may be called natural deaths, and that the greater number of deaths are in reality of a kind that may be called self-destructive. Out of the 393 cases of mortality only three are reported as "old age," which should be regarded as the only natural death. Deaths from nervous and brain diseases are fearfully large; last week they amounted to 65, and it is a curious circumstance that the week before they amounted to 66. The majority of these diseases are brought on by the almost suicidal intensity of application which many of our business men bestow upon their affairs; but just now they are doubtless greatly increased by the cares, anxieties and distresses occasioned by the hardness of the times. Diseases of the throat and lungs amount to very nearly a third of the dismal catalogue of deaths, and dyspepsia numbers 66 among its victims.

Though it is undoubtedly true that the greater number of deaths are caused by inattention to the laws of health, by over-exertion, or rather anxiety to "get along," and a perverse indulgence in stimulants which are known to be injurious in their effects, yet we think there is no foundation for the assumption implied by the query quoted from our country cotemporary. We are not quite a nation of suicides; although it must be admitted that there are very few in this country who die a natural death.

The National Credit and the License of Libelers.

The habitual indifference of our people to matters which affect only the public welfare and the general reputation of the community is a feature of American, and particularly of New-York life, which foreigners are long in learning to appreciate, and to account for. It is to be attributed, we are confident, rather to the strength and vivacity of individual enterprise and of individual interests among us than to any lethargic quality of the national mind or the national heart. Americans are very far from being insensible either to reputation or to the characteristics which command it; and when once the attention of any considerable body of American citizens can be concentrated upon anything which injuriously affects the national name or threatens to impair the national standing, no people are swifter to indignation, or more peremptory in redress of the wrong, than we. A notable instance of this truth was afforded but the other day by the expulsion from municipal office in New-York of a man who had gradually brought the Government of this great City to the very verge of dissolution, and was rapidly making our civic name a common symonym for individual impotence and collective shamelessness. We had allowed this person to run on in his reckless career for long months. It was with the greatest difficulty that the eyes of the people could be diverted from their own engrossing pursuits to perceive the nature of his acts and their inevitable tendency. But when once the absolute facts of the case were brought home to the respectable masses of the population, the action of the City was as emphatic as its previous apathy had been profound.

What the voice of the public did in a single day for Mayor WOOD, the opinion of the public has long been doing for a daily journal of this city, which has been conducted from the first hour of its issue on the principles of SHAKESPEARE'S Autolycus. So long as the New-York *Herald* confined itself to abusing the private enemies and advocating the private schemes of its proprietor, our citizens were characteristically careless of the discredit into which the existence of such a sheet among us was silently but surely bringing the community, which not only suffered it to live, but laughed at its blasphemies, and tolerated the perpetual infiltration of its indecency, ignorance and vulgarity through the morals and the manners of the thoughtless and the young. That anybody could ever dream of attaching any serious importance to the language of a publication upon whose notorious manager the last personal indignities had been repeatedly inflicted, or that the explosive balderdash of its columns could ever be mistaken for the utterance of any degree or phase of the public opinion of New-York, New-Yorkers never permitted themselves to imagine; and just so soon as the New-York *Herald*, relying upon this contemptuous indifference of the population, undertook to interfere in the grave political questions of the country, the parties and the men afflicted by its disreputable support suffered at once the penalty of an advocacy so insulting to the decency and the common sense of the people.

The lessons of 1856 and 1857 were severe and, so far as this country is concerned, effectual. The general advance of the journalism of the United States has deprived the New-York *Herald* of its only claim to importance as a *newspaper*, and no political party or public man is likely to adventure hereafter upon the tide of popular favor in company as disastrous as it is disgraceful. It is not recorded that any great number of the persons who had tolerated Jonathan Wild in the days of his success accompanied that individual on his way to Tyburn gallows. But the mischief which has resulted to the American name, and which may result to American credit in other parts of the world from the license of national libeling so long allowed to the New-York *Herald*, is but just beginning to be exposed, and is yet to be expiated.

Few foreigners can be expected to know that the New-York *Herald* is conducted by a person of birth foreign to America, and of character foreign to all Christendom. The paper comes to them accredited by the name of New-York on its title and by the postmark of the United States on its envelope. They open it to see, for instance, what people in America are thinking and what they intend to do in regard to the financial difficulties which, after having begun in this country, are now sweeping over the world. They have been dealing with us to a vast extent on the credit system, and, of course, in the full faith that we are a nation of honest men, able and willing to pay our debts. What says the "American" *Herald*?

That we are a nation of swindlers and thieves—that we have "chiseled" Europe out of her goods and mean now to chisel her out of her money—that all the business of America is conducted on the theory of the *Herald*—that extravagance, baseness, chicanery, lying and stealing are the props of our Republican Empire, and that we propose to prosper in the world by running up large bills with everybody, and by paying in the form of a general bankruptcy once every ten years or oftener, as may suit us. Says the *Herald*:

"All the rotten parts of our commercial frame have been cut off; all the solid parts remain. Our debt to the foreign world is in a fair way of being wiped out by the insolvency of the individual debtors; but while the British and French manufacturer must lose part and may lose all of his claim, the goods will remain here."

This theory of commerce is by no means new. It has been practiced on from the times of the God Mercury to the present day, and Beau Brummel summed it neatly up when he accounted for the ruin of a friend, by saying that he had "muddled his property away in paying his debts." But mercantile men have not learned to regard it with favor, and it is not surprising that journals never friendly to this country should eagerly seize upon the opportunity of fastening so scandalous an imputation upon the American name.

Return steamers from Europe bring back the evidences of the mischief which has been done by these base statements in certain quarters of the continent—a mischief limited only by the greater insight which some of the leading journalists of England and France have of late years gained into the true constitution of American affairs and the true position of such sheets as the New-York *Herald*. Does the conductor of that paper thereupon begin to atone, as far as he may, for the wrong he has wrought? Not at all! On Saturday, Dec. 26, he republishes what he had said in November, and again avers that "our injuries by the revulsion will be the least fatal of any, *because we are a debtor nation, and do not suffer by not paying our debts and keeping the foreign goods we bought on credit, and on our produce as well.*"

Americans, of course, will overlook this sort of thing. For our people are just now too busy in paying their debts to find much time for anything else. But it is well that foreigners should be made to understand that these calumnious assertions are made in the face of facts as familiar to every journalist as they are to every merchant in the land. The enormous inland traffic of the United States is sustained purely by the prevalent honesty of the American people. If the morals of the New-York *Herald* were the morals of American commerce, such a thing as a bill of exchange would be as much an impossibility between New-Orleans and New-York as it now is between the House of Correction on Blackwell's Island and the State Prison at Sing Sing. And how stands our trade with Europe? In the single month of December we have sent to England alone of specie in payment of our debts, from the port of New-York.....$7,500,000
From Boston.....2,500,000
Total.....$10,000,000

Of the new crop of cotton, the Southern States have already sent forward the value of $21,000,000, of which $15,000,000 have gone to England, and the rest to France and Germany—making thus a total of $31,000,000 forwarded by us, in two months' time, to our creditors over the sea. So much for the disposition of this country to meet its liabilities and preserve its good name untarnished. Of its *ability* some notion may be formed from the fact that the heavy payments of December have left our banks in New-York City $2,500,000 *stronger* than they were when the month began.

Nor are we simply meeting our obligations of to-day. During the month of November, two heavy payments of debts contracted in 1838 were met, the one by the N. A. Trust Company—the other by the State of Alabama. And in the reestablishment of the world's exchanges, Europe may be assured that the mercantile character of the States, which has been so ignorantly assailed, will be as conspicuously vindicated in every attribute of honor and good faith, as in every quality of vigor and of elastic force.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—We understand that over *four hundred thousand dollars* have already been paid by the Comptroller to the gentlemen appointed two years ago by the Legislature as "*Commissioners of Record*,"—and according to present appearances three or four times that sum will be added to the disbursement.

We should like to know what the Commissioners have to show for this enormous amount of money. What has it been paid for? By the law these gentlemen were to receive no compensation for their services:—who has pocketed this immense sum? A great deal of it purports to have gone for "printing:"—what have they printed? The public would be very glad of some information upon this important point. The City has become so accustomed to being robbed and plundered at every point, that a leak of a million or two cannot be expected to create any special anxiety;—but there is some little *curiosity* to know under what pretexts and by what subterfuges these enormous sums are drawn from the Treasury.

PLEASANT PRACTICE.—The Street Commissioner's swindle still goes on. Mr DEVLIN and his Clerks, who have nothing whatever to do with the business of the Department,—who do not go near the office or pretend to discharge any of its duties,—make out their bills against the City every month, present them for payment, sue the City upon being refused, go into some Justice's Court, where the Corporation Counsel refuses to defend the suits or to allow any one else to appear on behalf of the City, and thus take judgment at once. Under these decisions the Comptroller pays the money—and nearly a *hundred thousand dollars* has in this way been drawn from the City Treasury! Nobody seems to care enough about the matter to apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for an injunction to stop these iniquitous and outrageous payments. They will go on, therefore, as long as the parties interested see fit to have them.

Marine Intelligence.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 12. 1857.

I regret to inform you of the following disasters: Ship *Northumberland*, supposed from Newport to New-York, was abandoned, 4th December, in a sinking condition, lat. 47° N., long. 27° W. Crew and passengers saved. Ship *Defiance*, from Liverpool to Bombay, at Teneriffe, leaking, and discharging. Ship *Lone Star*, foundered off Maulmain. The *Lone Star* was built at Westbrook, Maine, in 1850, 500 tons burden, rated A 2, and was valued at $15,000.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The schooner *J. P. Loffland*, in entering the Northeast Inlet, struck on the lower end of Hughes' Bar, missed stays and went ashore, where she now lies without damage to vessel or cargo, except loss of rudder. 3,000 bushels of Wheat have been reshipped, dry and in good order.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—About 9 o'clock Saturday morning the steamboat *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, while lying at her dock, Pier 3, North River, was discovered to be on fire. The fire broke out around the framework of her boiler. It was first discovered by officer CHARLES CONARD, of the First Ward Police, and was extinguished by the use of her own steam pumps. Damage about $50.

☞ Extract from a letter received from Messrs. McCREADY, MOTT & Co., of this City, dated

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857.

We beg to inform you of the arrival at Palmas of the American ship *Defiance*, of New York, Captain HENDRICKS, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, with a cargo of 1,600 tons railroad Iron and about 100 tons of measurement goods. She reached the Island on the 8th November, in distress, cargo shifted, and making much water, all the officers, except the Captain, disabled, and not expected to live. Only one pump able to work, the other being injured by shifting of cargo.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 42 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Protest of the British Government Against the Nicaragua Treaty—Latest Kansas Advices—The Utah Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

I understand that the *Persia* brought dispatches announcing an earnest protest by the British Government against the Yrissari Convention, as an infringement on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. This brings the Administration directly to the issue when they must recede, or practically vindicate the Monroe doctrine. Dispatches on the subject will be sent to Mr. DALLAS by Wednesday's steamer.

Kansas advices here seem to indicate that the Free State men will participate in and control the State election on the 4th of January, under the Lecompton Constitution. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The War Department this morning received dispatches, confirmatory of previous advices, that all the troops of the Utah Expedition have concentrated near Fort Bridger, in a comparatively comfortable condition. The report of adverses to the 5th Infantry from the Mormons, is untrue.

The vacant lands heretofore withdrawn from sale or entry outside of six miles on each side of the lands granted to Iowa in 1856 for railroad purposes having been released, they will be restored to private entry at the several land offices in that State on the 15th of February.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

Hon. FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has been nominated to the Senate for the mission at St. Petersburg, and not Mr. BUCHANAN, of Maryland, as rumored. It will be remembered that after the death of Judge BUTLER, and the consequent vacancy in the United Stales Senate from South Carolina, Mr. PICKENS caused it to be stated that he had declined to accept a foreign mission. The Senatorial election over and Governor HAMMOND in the vacancy, Mr. PICKENS consents to serve the country at a foreign Court, which he certainly is competent to do with ability and success.

Colonel WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, is also likely to receive a foreign mission of high grade.

The nomination of GABRIEL G. FLEUROT as United States Consul at Bordeaux, to which the Richmond *South* and sundry other presses have referred in indignant terms, will be resisted when it comes up for confirmation. His friends will be required to prove his American citizenship to begin with.

It is understood that FLEUROT is a sort of Man Friday to Chevalier WYCKOFF, as well as the nominee of the "Jack-ketch of Editors," his relations with whom are subject of a good deal of significant remark. Ex-Senator DICKINSON'S friends excuse his conduct in giving FLEUROT'S application respectability, by stating that he never saw the applicant, but consented to oblige the editor aforesaid by lending his name to a letter of recommendation, just as he might indorse the note of a friend, never expecting to hear from it again.

The announcement that Capt. URIAH P. LEVY and Commodore J. S. CHAUNCEY have been restored to the active service list in the United States Navy is premature. Whatever may have been the recommendations of the Naval Courts before which these gentlemen were tried, the President has not yet passed upon them, and they cannot be restored in any event until the Senate are in session, and they are are nominated to that body for restoration.

We have private advices here to-day that the Legislature of Texas have, by a very large vote, refused to pass resolutions condemning the course of Governor WALKER in Kansas.

The indications accumulate that the President begins to doubt the policy of forcing the Lecompton Constitution through Congress. Various plans have been suggested to the Administration by which to retreat from that policy. Among these was a proposition that Congress should pass an act with one section admitting Kansas into the Union, whenever the Lecompton Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the Territory, and another section providing an "enabling act" in the event of the rejection of that instrument.

I have conversed with a number of gentlemen who are personally familiar with the views of the President, who say that he will not support any such alternative measure as the foregoing, but are of opinion that if the Kansas election of the 5th January shall show a large majority of *bona fide* voters opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, he will favor the first part of said proposition—that is, a law admitting Kansas at once into the Union, if the people shall decide hereafter to ratify the Lecompton Constitution.

The argument is that an act of this sort without the alternative enabling act might overcome the hostility of the people to Lecompton, and induce them to accept it after all in order to get rid of a tiresome and troublesome question. Gentlemen recently from Kansas, however, scout the idea that the people will ever accept the Lecompton instrument in any form whatever. S.

Later from Mexico.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AGAINST COMONFORT'S DICTATORSHIP—THE RECAPTURE OF SISAL CONFIRMED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with dates from the city of Mexico to the 17th inst.

Another revolution broke out on the 10th inst. The garrison at Tacuyba had pronounced against the dissolving of the Congress, the overthrowing of the Constitution, and the declaring of COMONFORT Dictator. Vera Cruz followed the example, and it was expected the rest of the States would also do so.

Later accounts from Yucatan state that the reactionists had captured Sisal, which again was retaken by the Government troops.

[This confirms the news, previously received, by an arrival at New-Orleans direct from Campeachy.]

The Weather.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

Weather cold. Wind northeast. Snowing fast. About an inch of snow has already fallen.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The weather here is cold and pleasant.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

It is very cold and clear here.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The weather here is very cold. The thermometer, at 8 A. M., stood at two degrees below zero.

RUTLAND, Vt., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Thermometer stands at 10 degrees above zero.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

The mercury here marks 2 degrees below zero.

CALAIS, Me., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Thermometer 2 degrees below zero. The river is frozen solid.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 26—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Wind north.

Loss of the Brig Golden Age.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The schooner *Reindeer*, at St. Thomas, from this port, reports having fallen in with, Nov. 21, in lat. 23° 25°, long. 64° 23°, the brig *Golden Age*, of Halifax; took from her one man, named J. NICKERSON, who had been on the wreck twelve days.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 25, were as follows:

Specie	$80,786	Hides	$24,582
Copper Ore	46,087	Potatoes	22,661
Wool	38,636	Other articles	137,124
Lead	30,768		
Total			$382,583
Corresponding week in 1856			604,333
Decrease in 1857			$221,750

Fire at Marion, Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 27.

The Selma (Ala.) papers announce a destructive fire in the town of Marion. An entire block, including the Perry House, printing and law offices, drug, book and merchants' stores, was consumed. The loss was stated at $50,000.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Acts Passed—Action of the Governor—Adjournment of the Legislature.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

This Legislature is a slow team, but they threaten to apply the spurs to-day and adjourn *sine die* to-night. From present appearances, this will not be possible, as the Council are considerably behind the House in their business. In the evening session of yesterday, a series of concurrent resolutions reaffirming our devotion to the Topeka Constitution, as the choice of the people, was adopted in the Council, and this morning the same passed the House by a vote of 23 to 8, thus settling emphatically the *main question* as to the present popularity of the Free State Constitution and Government. The following is a copy:

RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMING THE PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION, ADOPTED AT TOPEKA ON THE 23D OF OCT., 1855.

Whereas, In the Spring of 1855, the first Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas was by force and violence seized upon by people foreign to our soil and a code of laws enacted highly unjust and oppressive, and calculated to drive off or enslave the actual settlers of said Territory and to fix upon them an institution revolting to a large majority of the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory, and

Whereas, To avoid civil war, and as the only pacific alternative, asserting as they did that the principle formerly enunciated in an act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas would fully authorize and sustain them in their movements, the people of said Territory did proceed to call a Convention to frame a State Constitution.

The delegates thereto were regularly and fairly elected and on the 23d day of October, 1855, did assemble in Convention at Topeka, in said Territory, and did frame a Constitution and provide for its submission to a full and fair vote of the people for ratification or rejection, to wit: on the 19th day of December, 1855.

Whereas, At the time aforesaid, the people of said Territory were engaged in a war, resisting an armed invasion from abroad, and were disabled thereby from giving expression upon said instrument; and,

Whereas, Afterwards, to wit: on the 3d day of August, 1857, said Constitution was again submitted to a full and fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and by them was ratified by a majority of about eight thousand; therefore,

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring,

1. That the Constitution framed at Topeka, in said Territory, on the 23d of October, 1855, embodies the wishes of the people of this Territory on the subject of a State Government, and ought to be received by the Congress of the United States as the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

2. That we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to admit the State of Kansas into the Union under the said Constitution, framed at Topeka, in said Territory on the 23d day of October, 1855, as aforesaid, as one of the sovereign States, upon an equal footing with the other States.

3. That the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, with a certified copy of said Constitution, framed at Topeka on the 23d of October, 1855, as aforesaid, to the President of the United States and the presiding officers of each House of Congress.

A Bill entitled, "An act to provide for a Constitutional Convention," was offered in the House, and after some discussion it was lost by the adoption of a substitute, which recommends the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for taking the census with a view to the calling a new Delegate Constitutional Convention, which was virtually abandoning the measure of calling a new Convention for that purpose. It is evident that this Legislature is not a fair representation of the sentiments of the people of Kansas, upon the subject of a State Government. They will not adjourn before to-morrow, and they may yet, however, do something more hopeful. Gov. STANTON has not signed any of the bills yet.

From a statistical table signed by twenty-nine of the members of the House to-day, it appears that ten are single and nineteen married. Fourteen were formerly Whigs, and thirteen Democrats, and two Independent. Two are but twenty three years old, and only two are over fifty. While none are especially eminent for ability, as a whole they represent the bone and sinew and intelligence of our sturdy people. Gen. DEITZLER receives many compliments as a presiding officer.

An outline of the President's Message has been received, by which it seems inevitable that we shall be left "to paddle our own canoe."

Dr. HAMILTON SMITH, a man of considerable notoriety, living on the Neosho, committed suicide, a few days since, by blowing out his brains with a revolver. Cause supposed to be "hard times."

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The following bill passed the House yesterday, and will probably pass the Council to-day:

AN ACT to provide for an Election on the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the People.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 2. That an election shall be held on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1858, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., at which all the *bona fide* male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, over twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and who shall have resided in said Territory thirty days next preceding said election, and ten days in the county where said persons offer to vote, may vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention at Lecompton, organized under the act of the 19th of February, A. D. 1857 entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of a Census, and election of Delegates to a Convention." The voting shall be by ballot. Those voting for the Lecompton Constitution with the article entitled "Slavery," shall cast a ballot with the words "Lecompton Constitution with the Slavery article;" and those voting for the Constitution and against the article entitled "Slavery," shall cast a ballot with the words "Lecompton Constitution without the Slavery article;" and those voting against the Constitution shall cast a ballot with the words "No Lecompton Constitution."

SEC 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor of Kansas Territory to appoint three Commissioners in each county, whose duty it shall be to establish election precincts in their respective counties, and appoint three Judges of Election in the several precincts of their respective counties. If, at the hour of opening the polls, the duly appointed Judges are not present, or if they shall fail or refuse to act, then the voters assembled shall have power to elect Judges to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

SEC. 4. The Judges of Election shall be duly sworn to a faithful performance of their duties. They shall appoint two Clerks who shall keep a faithful record of the names of all persons depositing their votes with said Judges. At the closing of the polls, the Judges shall count the ballots, and certify at the bottom of the list of voters the number of votes cast in each of the forms prescribed in the second section of this act, which certificate shall be attested by the Clerks. One of the lists of voters thus certified shall be deposited with one of the Commissioners provided for in this act, and the other shall be immediately transmitted to the Governor, or, in his absence from any cause, to the President of the Council or the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the Territory, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or either two of them, immediately upon receiving the returns, to examine them and certify to the general result of the vote upon the Constitution in the manner herein provided, and cause the same to be made known by proclamation, and communicated to the President and Congress of the United States.

SEC. 6. Any officer of an election herein provided for, or of any other general or special election which may hereafter be held in this Territory upon any question or for any officer, or any person or persons who shall knowingly *inscribe or permit to be inscribed on the poll-books or list of voters the name of any voter not actually present and voting*, or the name of any person not entitled to vote, or shall knowingly certify to a false list of voters, or shall otherwise make or certify to any false returns, knowing the same to be false, shall be *deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.*

SEC. 7. In all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, the Probate Judges of the several counties shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction, and shall have the same powers in summoning Juries and in all other matters appertaining to the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of such offenders as are now by law vested in the District Courts in cases of felony; provided, that prosecutions under the provisions of this act may be brought before the Probate Judge of any county, at the election of the prosecutor.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the above, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Several other bills will be handed in this morning, and will probably pass both branches to-day by suspending the rules, as they intend to adjourn to-night. It is impossible to predict what they may do, as they are constantly kept under a high pressure from outside. Administration organs are here, watching every move, for the end that Democracy shall suffer no blow at our hands.

The walls of the Eldridge House were completed last Saturday, and a flag was suspended from the roof in honor of the event, as if in contrast with the lone-star flag, placed upon the former Hotel by the Federal on the day it was demolished. The weather is sum-

mer-like—no frost, or snow; the doors of our dwellings stand open, and children play in the streets for hours, as in May, without hats or bonnets on. We predict a favorable Winter. There is a rumor of fighting in Bourbon County. More when facts are known.

Later Intelligence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 17, 1857.

The Legislature adjourn this morning. Nearly all the bills have been lost. Only the Acts repealing the law for the Constitutional Convention, and for submitting the Constitution, have passed. STANTON vetoed the Militia law, and it was passed last night over his veto, principally owing to the late news from Washington, and the fact that they are fighting in Bourbon County. Three or four men are reported killed on the Little Osage. Some 150 Pro-Slavery men, many of them from Missouri, are warring upon the Free-State men, under Maj. ABBOTT. The troops have been sent for, but will not go. SANTON'S successor is here. The horizon is gathering darkness again.

The Militia law passed in joint session last night provides for the following officers:

Major-General—JAMES H. LANE.
Brigadiers—Sam Walker, of Lawrence, I. G. Losee of Leavenworth, S. Y. Jamieson of Doniphan, George Butler of Grasshopper Falls, Asa Hail of Manhattan, John H. Whitelier of Burlington, L. J. Cleveland of Topeka, C. McDaniel of Centreville.
Adjutant-General—Charles Chadwick of Quindaro.
Quartermaster-General—S. W. Eldridge of Lawrence.
Commissary-General—Hiram Housel of Doniphan.
Inspector-General—J. F. Hill of Topeka.
Surgeon-General—Dr. S. B. Prentiss of Lawrence.

The mail is closing, and we are getting so near the heart of the disease that comment seems unnecessary.

First Tidings of the Election in Kansas.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 25.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday evening, who left Leavenworth City on Monday last at 11 o'clock. Up to that time the contest was proceeding quietly, but, as the election was by ballot, nothing was known of the character of the vote. There was a good deal of excitement, but no disorder of any kind. We hope it may have been so throughout the Territory.

Secretary Stanton's Veto of the Militia Bill

The bill providing for the reorganization of the Territorial Militia, after passing both branches of the Legislature, was sent to Secretary STANTON for his approval. After considering the matter two days, Mr. STANTON returned the following answer:

To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I return the bill entitled "An act to organize and regulate the militia of the Territory of Kansas," which was presented yesterday for my approval, but from which I am compelled to withhold my sanction.

No necessity seems to me to demand a reorganization of the militia at the present time; and such a measure is not, in my judgment, legitimately connected with the general purpose for which the Legislative Assembly is now convened. Moreover, I am deeply impressed with the importance of avoiding everything which, at this critical juncture of affairs, might serve to irritate the minds of the people, and arouse apprehensions, such as might naturally be engendered by any military movement whatever.

Looking to the provisions of the bill itself, I dissent from that part of it which provides for the election of general officers by the two Houses of the Legislative Assembly. If any change should be made from the present mode of appointment, I am of opinion that the officers in question should be elected by the people, or by those who are liable to be called into service under the law.

But the most fatal objection to the proposed law, and that which is entirely conclusive to my mind, is to be found in the seventh section, which authorizes "a majority of the military board to call out the militia in any emergency."

By the organic act, the Governor of the Territory is made commander-in-chief of the militia, and is charged with the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. The proposed law would virtually depose him from his position, and would place him in the power of a board, composed of the general officers of the militia, including himself if it is true, but in which he might at any time be overruled by the majority.

In my judgment such a law would be in direct conflict with the organic act, and would, therefore, be null and void. If, however, it might be considered legally valid, it would be hostile to the acknowledged principles of civil liberty, which require the subordination of the military to the civil power. To confer upon a majority of the general officers of the militia, the power to judge of the occasion when the military force of the Territory should be called into action, would be to establish a military despotism of the most dangerous and pernicious character.

With these objections I return the bill in question to the House in which it originated.

FRED. P. STANTON.

LECOMPTON, Dec. 15, 1857.

Secretary STANTON'S veto was expected by all parties. The Legislature, upon receiving his refusal to sanction it, passed the bill over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

The Murder of Latham.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following account of the death of Mr. LATHAM:

DONIPHAN, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1857—P. M.

A company of 15 armed ruffians from Atchison, have just left this city, after having murdered, in the public streets, with a short gun, Mr. LATHAM, a Free-State citizen of Doniphan. These men came in, in parties of two, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and after consulting together, one of them, named McVAY, shot at Mr. LATHAM, and mortally wounded him, as he was peacefully walking along the street, unarmed and unsuspecting, near the Doniphan House. The buckshot entered the head, and blew out his brains. Mr. LATHAM instantly fell dead.

Another member of the Atchison Company, after the fatal shot was fired, discharged his rifle in the air. The party then left town.

This outrage occurred so suddenly that no one was prepared for it, and the murderers escaped. A company of citizens of Doniphan have started in pursuit.

X.

The death of Mr. LATHAM, at Doniphan, is confirmed by Mr. GAILY, a passenger from that place, who informs us that he was but a few feet from Mr. L. when he was shot. He was fired at from behind, and was killed without having had any warning from his assassins, or any knowledge of who they were.

The St. Louis *Republican* adds:

McVAY, who shot LATHAM at Doniphan, had selected a claim within six or eight miles of Atchison. This claim he had improved to the amount of two or three thousand dollars. He had worked hard and greatly increased it in value. About the 16th, LATHAM, who is said to be an insolent and unruly man, one of JIM LANE'S old body-guard, appeared upon McVAY'S claim, and, in the language there used, "jumped it." He deeply exasperated McVAY, who was a man of very excitable temperament, and high and fierce passions. McVAY felt himself insulted and injured, and well knowing there was little authority thereabout to interpose in his behalf, he took his gun, went to Doniphan, and shot LATHAM in the street.

The Fight at Fort Scott.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

For the last two days rumors have been current of a fatal collision at Sugar Mound, Bourbon County, in the Southern part of the Territory, between Free State and Pro-Slavery men. The stories are very conflicting. One account states that fifty Free State men resisted a posse of one hundred and fifty Missourians, who were attempting to serve processes under the bogus laws, and that one Free-State man, and three of their opponents, including the notorious G. W. CLARK, the murderer of BARBOUR, were killed. And on this morning, Gov. STANTON received dispatches which gives us doubt of the Pro-Slavery version of the affair.

They represent that "six hundred Free-State desperadoes" are scouring the country, having burned several houses and killed several men.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

Private advices inclose us the following memoranda of the exciting collision at Fort Scott, Kansas Territory, between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery men:

The smouldering hostility, so long pent up, is at last breaking out in the Territory, and the Pro-Slavery men seem determined to precipitate it on the people without regard to consequences. Fort Scott is the scene where the tragedy has opened. During the last court held at that point, twenty-three Free-State men were indicted for rebellion, under the statutes of the bogus Legislature of 1856, which makes the crime punishable by death. Friends of the victims to this odious and bloody code, wished to have further investigation of the case which was denied there. They then requested to see the court records, and were refused. Determined not to be treated with such arrant injustice, they claimed their right, and a squabble ensuing, they were set upon by the Pro-Slavery attaches of the court and a mob of their partisans. In turn, the Free-State men rallied to the support of their friends and compelled the assailants to surrender. The captives were then permitted to leave uninjured. Since that time they have crossed the line into Missouri, where they have raised a force, and now threaten to wreak vengeance when they get to the Territory. The volunteers in this new foray have principally gone from Little Osage, Papinville and Nevada, but the general sentiment of the communities do not indorse the inroad. You may expect to hear other news so soon as their future proceedings are known.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The trouble at Fort Scott, which is said to have resulted in the death of three men, was a local quarrel, not connected immediately with the election, although between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men. The latter had sent to Missouri for assistance. A requisition was made on Friday by STANTON on Gen. HARNEY for two companies of dragoons, who were at once dispatched to the spot. *Gen. Lane also sent off two companies of Free-State troops (territorial militia) to look after the dragoons and see that they did no harm.*

Political Items.

The Boonville dispatch of the Democrats, dated Dec. 22, says:

A meeting was held at Lecompton, on Friday last, at which *several thousand Free-State men assembled, and passed a resolution declaring their intention to abstain from voting on the 21st inst.*, and adhere to their former programme.

The late Free-State Convention, which adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee, had been notified to convene at Lawrence on the 23d, to take into consideration the propriety of voting at the election of the State officers under the Lecompton swindle. Also a Mass Convention has been called at the same time and place.

The Pro-Slavery nominees for State offices, under the Lecompton Constitution, are:

For Governor—FRANK MARSHALL, of Marysville, Marshall County.
Secretary of State—WM. T SPIGELY, of Willow Springs, Douglas County.
Treasurer—T. J. CRAMER, of the Land Office, Lecompton.
Auditor—Dr. BLAKE LITTLE, of Fort Scott, Bourbon County.
Representative to Congress—FRANCIS P. CARR, of Atchison.

Missouri Emigration to Vote in Kansas.

From the St. Louis News, Dec. 21.

A Kansas "emigration" meeting was held at Fayette, in the Democratic County of Howard, Mo., Monday week. The object of the movement, says the Columbia *Statesman*, was to induce persons to "emigrate" to Kansas before the 21st inst., vote on the Lecompton Constitution, and then "emigrate" back home again.

Mr. R. T. PREWETT opposed the scheme as an unwarrantable interference with the domestic affairs of the people of Kansas, and as unworthy the enlightened people of Howard.

Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, Chairman of the meeting, spoke in its favor. In the course of his remarks, Mr. PATTERSON disclosed the interesting fact that the reason why the Lecompton Convention adjourned at its first meeting in September to meet again in October, was that the election on the Constitution might be held in mid-Winter, when the Free Sollers of the North could not "emigrate," while the Missourians could.

Mr. R. H. ROBINSON went to the desperate extremity of offering a resolution that the people of Howard are in favor of having Kansas a Slave State, or of dissolving the Union. This appears to have been a little too steep even for Howard County Democrats, for the resolution was laid on the table.

We hear that the result of the meeting was the signing of an agreement by four or five persons, who pledged themselves to "emigrate" to Kansas before the 21st.

THE UTAH ARMY.

Brigham Young's Unsuccessful Advances to the Shoshonee Indians—Sufferings of the Expedition.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from the Utah Expedition camp on the Sweetwater, furnishes some interesting details. The writer says:

"BRIGHAM YOUNG has been very anxious to secure the aid and coöperation of the Indian tribes of Utah and its vicinity in his present treasonable and rebellious opposition to the Government of the United States. I have it from the best authority that he spared no efforts to induce WAH-SA-KEE, the Chief of the great Shoshonee or Snake tribe, to become his confederate, promising any amount of flour, provisions, &c., for himself and tribe, if he would only side with the Mormons in the approaching contest. But old WAH-SA-KEE, who, for one of his race, is a very intelligent and wise man, was neither to be cajoled nor inveigled by the saintly BRIGHAM, or bribed by his flour and bran, into entering into any such league with him.

His reply to BRIGHAM I have from one perfectly familiar with the Shosonee language, and who was present and heard it. 'The skin of the Mormons is white, that of the blue-coats is also white. My skin is dark. I will war with none of the white race; if a white man strikes me, I will not return the blow. If the Mormons will fight the blue-coats, WAH-SA-KEE will stand upon a hill and look on, but will take no part. His skin is dark, and he will not fight with the white man. The skin of the Crow and the Sioux are dark like his own, and if they trespass upon his hunting grounds with them he will fight." When the armed bands of Mormon marauders made their appearance on Green River and the Sandy, WAH-SA-KEE and his people withdrew from there and pitched their lodges on the north of the Wind River mountains.

As the Shoshonees are a powerful and numerous tribe, and as the scene of the operations of the army would to a great extent be in their country, it was deemed advisable by Colonel JOHNSON to have an interview with WAH-SA-KEE to confirm him in his good intentions and to assure him that his people would not be molested or interfered with so long as they pursued the wise and prudent course he had determined upon. A runner was consequently dispatched after the Chief, and the next evening he made his appearance, with three or four of his tribe, at our camp, and Colonel JOHNSON and he had a grand pow-wow, which, I believe, was highly satisfactory to both sides. Old WAH-SA-KEE is a splendid specimen of his race, with a most expressive and intelligent face.

One thing I was surprised to learn with regard to this mountain tribe, whose country is mostly on the Pacific slope, and that is that the Shoshonee or Snake language is identical with that of the Camanches of Texas. An intelligent Frenchman, who has resided a long time on Green River, and had much intercourse with the Shoshonees, informs me that there is a tradition among them that many years ago a portion of the Shoshonees separated from the tribe and wandered off to the plains of the southeast and there became a nation more numerous than those who remained behind in the mountains.

The weather is so extremely cold that it would be utterly out of the question for any one to attempt to write without a fire. I have fabricated a stove out of an old camp-kettle. As it could not be used at all in a wall tent, I am occupying a common tent; one of the bell pattern now in use in the army, with an aperture on the top for ventilation, which may be opened or closed at will. By making this serve as a chimney, my camp-kettle stove works admirably as long as I can manage to keep the fire in bright blaze, but as soon as it goes down the thing smokes worse than a tar-kiln, so that I am kept in a delightful state of oscillation between death by freezing and death by suffocation. This little explanation may account for any incoherency of style or illegibility of manuscript which may be noticed in this letter, for it is written most emphatically under difficulties.

ARREST OF HOTEL THIEVES.—Last night a gentleman stopping at Crooks' Hotel in Chatham-street had his room entered and his pocket-book stolen, containing $43. He soon discovered the robbery, and suspicion at once rested upon the occupants of the adjoining room. Officers MCKAY and BARCLAY, of the Sixth Precinct, were called, and searched the suspected parties, but found nothing on them of suspicious character. The conduct of the men was deemed, however, sufficiently suspicious to warrant their arrest. This morning the missing pocket-book, with its contents untouched, was found under one corner of the awning attached to the hotel. A pair of burglars' nippers was also found in the same place. The two arrested men, who registered their names as JAMES DAVIS and SAMUEL WINTERS, of Brooklyn, were taken to-day before Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, and "shown up." They were at once recognized as noted hotel-thieves. The proprietors of the Collins Hotel and Wyoming Hotel stated that the same men had recently put up at their hotels, and that during their stay the rooms of the boarders had been entered and robbed. An attempt will be made to furnish the men with Winter quarters "on the Island."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

FROM EUROPE.

Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 11
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Dec. 28

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Thomas Mott, T. A. Jones, Robert Gill, A. Rosenberg, John Madison, J. Whipple, G. W. Price, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Hothan, Wm. Percival, Miss Mary Carter, J. B. Carter, Samuel Rickard, Wm. Beers, Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, J. W. Farquier, Edward H. Herbert, William Hardy, P. Le Roux, J. P. Dewyer, J. O. White, L. Baker, Miss M. Wheeler—and 23 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—J. S. Fay, Wm Paterson, J. Read, J. B. Turner, Dr. L. Proudfoot, Mrs. T. B. Manor, Geo. Proudfoot, S. Edwards, T. Reid, H. Devine—and 40 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light from Aspinwall—Capt. F. Engle, U. S. N., of U. S. frigate Wabash, Gen. William Walker, Mrs. Gifford, Hugo G. Woolfe, P. W. Voorhies, C. J. M. McDonald, L. Kahn, M. Friburg, H. A. Graham, O. Frazer, W. H. Segman, Rufus Howland, John Brey, Thos. Porter, and 13 in steerage.

From California—Jesse Holladay, O. Dickinson, M. Brummagin, Capt. C. H. Baldwin, Lieut. F. C. Thorburn, U. S. M., Lieut. D. McDougal, U. S. N., M. Toler and lady, Mme Chambrov and servant, B. F. Hastings, Wm. Sloan, D. Richards, Mrs. F. Kellerman, J. George, Geo. S. Cushing, P. King, A. J. Moses, H. D. Rowley, Morris Jessol, L. Sharp, D. Forchemer, L. Bollock, J. D. Hintcon, L. D. Richardson, Frank Corning, J. J. Cooper, J. L. Moody, Benj Brewster, E. C. Singlesarry and lady, A. Henry, Julius Woolf, W. Montelth, J. Driggs, Mrs. H. C. Hatch and child, Mrs. Emma Seeley, J. J. Phillips, T. Karewsky, P. A. Rosch, Victor Post, John H. Rice, H. Gaston, Victor Gallet, G. Peralta, R. Peralta, A. Narhand, Dr. A. G. Bealer, J. Gardner, D. M. Lyons, Frank Hall, W. B. Hall, W. S. Hall, Isaac Frost, J. S. Patterson, D. P. Tallmadge, G. W. Carter, A. D. Larkins, J. L. Mather, A. E. Durham, W. H. Houston, Joseph Hill and family, M. Wright, A. McDonald, V. B. Post, T. L. Berrents, P. W. Thompson, G. W. Lambert, G. F. Purdy, Harry Thompson, C. F. Cove, D. Servinger, and 150 in forward cabin.

In ship Polynesian, from Liverpool—Mr. H. Wade, of New-York; Dr. T. V. Dayton, of Trenton, N. J.; Mr. Beddard and daughter, Mr. Webb and lady, of Staffordshire, Eng., Mrs. Hallett, 2 children and nurse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 40 | Moon rises.. 5 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 59 | Gov. Island 5 44 | Hell Gate... 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Canvedy, Bremen. D. Torrance; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk and City Point, Ludlam & Pleasants; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Atalanta, Powell, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Steamship Atlanta, Eager, for Charleston.

Ships Jane Parker, Buckman, Havana, C. C. Duncan; Clifton, Williams, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Brigs Mountain Eagle, Pray, Aspinwall, C. & E. J. Peters; Handy, Handy, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; Olive, Hallahan, St. Thomas, H. S. Vining.

Schooners Kate Helen, Chamberlain, Portland, Me., H. S. Vining; J. W. Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Charlotte Shaw, Reeves Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Montezuma, Turner, Curacoa, Dovall & Co; Fame, Morrish, Georgetown, S. C., John Swan; Richmond, James Richmond, Va., C. H. Pierson; Samuel E. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, N. C., Davis & Holmes; Capella, Head, St. John's, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Steamer Parkersburg, Pamsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Ship St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre Nov. 20, with mdse. and 248 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Dec. 11, at 6 P. M., in a gale from W. N. W., while furling the foresail, Geo. Collins, (seaman, of New-York,) fell from the yard overboard and was lost. Dec. 15, at 6 A. M., John Francis Carpenter, a native of France aged 45 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in the ship's hospital. The St. N. has been 24 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong gales from W. to N. W., lost sails and spars—had 2 deaths on board during the passage.

Ship Endymion, Hallett, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Dec. 22, lat. 40 29, lon. 69 30, passed one of Zerega's line of packets, bound east, (probably the Empire.)

Bark Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres Nov. 7, with hides, &c., to Reynolds & Cushman.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) Fish, St. Marks 16 ds., with cotton and hides to Smallwood, Earl & Co.

Brig Attila, (Br.,) Walters, St. John's, N. F., with fish and oil to W. J. Vallence.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Esdale, Cornwallis 24 ds., with potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mary Capen, Johnson, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman Horton, N. S., 10 ds., to D. R. De Wolf. Sailed in co. with Br. brigs Salem, for New-York, and Sea Lark, for Boston.

Brig Trinidad, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, Nov. 31, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Wheaton, Staples, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlotteboro, (P. E. I.,) 13 ds., with oats to J. W. Lowden.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mary, Havens, Boston 3 ds., with potatoes to order.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Somerset with nails to Wm. T. Gerneau.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull Providence.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. E., with snow.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

Brig A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, Digby, N. S. 10 ds., potatoes to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Indus, Stokely, Vienna, Md., 3 days, grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. John H. Williams, Smith, Smyrna, Del., grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Charles Moore, Nickerson, Alexandria for Bridgeport.

Schr. Saxon, Randall, Carver's Harbor, Me., stone.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. Benjamin Whalen, Eastport 6 ds., lath Jed. Frye, Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day N. N. W. and light.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, Cavendy, Southampton and Bremen; Columbia, Berry, for Charleston; Star of the South, Lyon, for Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Brig Emily Davis, for Charleston.

Sailed on Sunday—Ships Helen A. Miller, salt for Havana. Athena, (Brem.,) Schilling, for Bremen.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arrived, to-day, brig Abbey Thaxter, Larrabee, Aux Cayes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor.

MALE JUVENILITY, OR YOUNG AMERICA. SONGS FOR THE TIMES. BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGGS.

Hurrah for Young America,
Now in its nurse's arms;
To every "Bubby" strength and wit,
To every "Sissy" charms!
And may the mothers lovelier grow
As still their flock increases,
And every "lamb of love" henceforth
Be clothed in golden fleeces.

On them—the young—depends our wealth,
Our country's pride and glory;
Historians, poets, yet shall spread
Their high and deathless story!
May every girl a Venus rise,
(Though hoops we'll lay a tax on,)
And every boy be wise and bold,
As Jefferson and Jackson!

Oh, mothers! train your children well—
Of *girls* we need say nothing;
But give your BOYS an early taste
For rich and decent clothing!
And this to do you'll only need
To take male juvenility,
And robe them in the cheap cash stores
Called SMITH'S MARMOREAL TRINITY.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

ROBERT B. COLEMAN, LATE OF THE ASTOR House, informs his friends and the public, that he is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continues his efforts to serve them.

In this extensive and modern establishment he is enabled to offer them every comfort

ENGLISH SCARFS ENTIRELY NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ELEGANT PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—TWO all round corners Pianos, extra carved legs and mouldings, pearl keys and nameboard inlaid with pearl; elegant sweep moulding, &c., Chickering's and Waters' make. Price $600 each. Will be sold for $600, part cash and balance in monthly payments. Also, new Pianos as low as $200; second-hand Chickering's and other good makers, from $100 to $150, at the great Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Music at half-price.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR—LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO make presents for the new year, you will find at MILLER'S in Canal-st., beautiful embroidered toilet slippers for gentlemen. Also, ladies', misses' and children's gaiter boots and fancy shoes of all kinds, with boys' and youths' patent leather boots. Congress gaiters, &c., forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY FOUR SHILLINGS A Box, black or brown. Best in use for beauty, natural and durability of color, at the Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and Druggists generally; also, Inf illible Onguent for the hair, at the inimitable Shaving and Hair Cutting Rooms, No. 1 Barclay-st.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—now selling at ROGERS' Bazar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

MARRIED.

BRUCE—READLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. A. N Freeman, Mr. GEORGE H. BRUCE to Miss LIZZIE READLEY, all of Brooklyn.

FISHER—CHICHESTER.—At East Brooklyn, on Friday Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., of New York, to EMMA, daughter of the late James B. Chichester, Esq., of the same place.

BAKER—CARROLL.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Gordon Winters, of St. Paul's Church, Capt. CHAS. G. BAKER, of Byannis, Mass., to Miss EMMA CARROLL, of New-York.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

WHITING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 27, HENRY SWAN WHITING, infant son of Augustus and Sarah S. Whiting, aged 13 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 36th East 14th-st., corner University place, without further invitation.

Jesus said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

MUNSTERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, of lung fever, JANE, the beloved wife of John Munsterman, aged 39 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 252 West 44th-st., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

☞ Peekskill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LUXFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, after a short illness, ESTHER, wife of the late Edward Luxford, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence No. 180 Mulberry st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, at his residence, No. 110 2d av., WILLIAM R. HITCHCOCK, in the 64th year of his age.

Time and place of the funeral services will be given in the evening papers.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, GILEAD H. SMITH, infant son of Gilead H. and Anna M. S. Smith, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father No. 109 East 33d st., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to West Haven, Conn., for interment.

HARRIOT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 26, JAMES HARRIOT, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 81 West 43d-st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 28, at 4 o'clock.

CLARK.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 25, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARK, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 92 9th-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The body will be taken to Albany for interment.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Winthrop S. and Abia S. Gilman.

FANNING.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Fanning, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her father, Abraham G. Crasto, and of her father-in-law, Thomas Fanning, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence No. 276 4th av.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her father, ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of Hon. John Merritt, aged 42 years.

Funeral services this day, Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice, from Washington-s., near Lafayette-av.

TRESTED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, ADELIA J., youngest daughter of R. H. and M. Trested, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from No. 82 Hampden st.

JAMES.—In Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Dec. 12, Mrs. RICHARD JAMES, last surviving child of the late James J. Beekman, of New-York, in the 75th year of her age.

SWAN.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, after a short illness, FREDERICK HENRY, son of Edward H. and Julia S. Swan, aged 18 months.

TUERS.—Suddenly, of an apopletic stroke, RICHARD TUERS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence No. 160 Broad-street, Newark, N. J. this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 26, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HART, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 59 West 34th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

KETCHAM.—At South Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 21, PLATT KETCHAM, in the 71st year of his age.

TRASK.—In Fulton City, Illinois, on Thursday, Dec. 17, of typhoid fever, Mr. HERVEY TRASK, aged 28 years and 11 months.

MORRIS.—At Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, MARIA MAGDALEN STRYKER, wife of William C. Morris, aged 60 years 6 months and 3 days, the only surviving daughter of Gen. Peter J. Stryker of Somerset, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 126 Washington-st., Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 29. Her remains will be taken to Somerville for interment.

☞ Somerset and Warren County papers please copy.

ROGERS.—At Setauket, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, HESTER ANN, aged 4 years, daughter of Oran W. and Mary J. Rogers.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS in the Country, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH

FANCY CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS, SETS OF MANTEL ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, &c., &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, WAITERS, TETE-A-TETES, CASTERS, LIQUOR-STANDS, &c.

FANCY COFFEES, GOLD-PLATED TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, CASKETS, JEWEL-BOXES, COLOGNES, &c.

LARGE AND SMALL SETS OF IVORY AND PEARL HANDLED CUTLERY, in morocco cases, a most beautiful article for presents, and 10,000 OTHER ARTICLES.

In view of the approaching dull season in January and February, we will positively sell the above goods lower than ever before offered to the people of New-York

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,

Have a full and choice stock of BROCATEL, SATIN DE LAINE, WORSTED DAMASKS, CORNICES, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW SHADES.

Our Stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in NEW-YORK, and our superior manufacturing facilities enables us to offer them at less than other houses.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE. TO DEALERS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscribers offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for the December season, THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES, also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine

VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, upstairs

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, WM GALE & SON have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.

Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS, FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."

"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."

Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.

I offer my fine assortment of PLATED and 'BRITANNIA GOODS for the holidays at retail, NOT "at a ruinous sac

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for SECRETARY OF STATE, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Gideon J. Tucker.	Almon M. Clapp.	James O. Putnam.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	7552	3800	4188	15544
Allegany	1207	3960	361	6028
Broome	2219	2812	592	5623
Cattaraugus	2214	3438	409	6061
Cayuga	2154	4443	1008	7605
Chautauque	1737	4135	1227	7160
Chemung	2128	1891	280	4299
Chenango	2613	3726	506	7183
Clinton	2613	1549	605	4175
Columbia	2861	2804	1218	7003
Cortland	1220	2182	290	3692
Delaware	2285	3543	1061	5904
Dutchess	4180	3800	778	8931
Erie	6909	3879	3034	13837
Essex	1388	1838	714	3840
Franklin	1674	889	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1163	1675	529	3908
Genesee	1135	2296	858	4289
Greene	2162	1297	627	4386
Herkimer	1971	3171	654	5797
Jefferson	4462	4767	371	10625
Kings	12431	4525	4615	21584
Lewis	1498	1838	81	3419
Livingston	1848	2341	1200	5193
Madison	2022	3068	457	6450
Monroe	4520	4927	1531	10993
Montgomery	1568	2224	1108	4896
New-York	37815	13415	8440	59199
Niagara	2852	2589	1395	5837
Oneida	6686	7572	463	14723
Onondaga	5103	6208	798	12119
Ontario	1672	2971	1277	5929
Orange	3603	2917	1025	7549
Orleans	1084	2309	1049	4436
Oswego	4170	3595	603	8983
Otsego	4435	4323	218	9178
Putnam	1080	658	129	1756
Queens	2700	836	1269	4305
Rensselaer	4773	3016	3203	11051
Richmond	1335	452	533	2320
Rockland	1158	326	609	2093
St. Lawrence	2293	5707	117	8034
Saratoga	2787	3064	1890	7741
Schenectady	988	1312	789	3090
Schoharie	1811	1670	740	5252
Schuyler	1197	1725	299	3219
Seneca	1490	1969	969	3819
Steuben	3187	3914	1088	8189
Suffolk	1805	1151	685	3021
Sullivan	1434	126	1611	3671
Tioga	2012	2330	123	4465
Tompkins	1570	2965	867	5302
Ulster	4152	1066	2784	8592
Warren	1119	1833	650	3103
Washington	1725	2463	1100	6903
Wayne	2230	3718	1044	6993
Westchester	4536	2372	1718	8634
Wyoming	1354	2423	271	4049
Yates	932	1796	163	2890
Totals	196,482	177,425	66,882	440,022

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Albany County—Blank received nine votes; L. De Witt Clinton received one vote; H. Ross received one vote; S. Putnam received one vote; James Clapp received one vote; Big Mary received one vote.
Broome County—George Bartlett received one vote; James McCune Smith received three votes.
Cattaraugus County—Gideon J. Tuck received one vote; Hiram Denio received one vote.
Chautauque County—James McCune Smith received one vote; John Kranca received one vote, and Robert I. Cochran received one vote.
Chenango County—James McCune Smith received two votes.
Clinton County—James McCune Smith received nine votes.
Delaware County—James McCune Smith received one vote.
Dutchess County—Blank received twelve votes; Sucker received one vote; Blank received seven votes; Putnam received one vote; Blank received seven votes.
Erie County—James McCune Smith received two votes; Blank received four votes.
Genesee County—Sam Wiggins received five votes; Blank received four votes.
Herkimer County—James McClure Smith received one vote.
Jefferson County—James McCune Smith received one vote; Aaron Hosmer received two votes; Frank W. Weyer received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Kings County—Isaac D. Carman received seven votes; James McCune Smith received two votes; Blank received four votes.
Lewis County—James McCune Smith received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote.
Livingston County—Jas. O. Putnam received one vote; John A. Van Derlip received one vote.
Madison County—James McCune Smith received three votes.
Monroe County—S. F. Allen received one vote; James McMaster Smith received four votes.
Montgomery County—N. S. Benton received one vote.
New-York County—Scattering thirty-nine votes.
Niagara County—James McCune Smith received one vote.
Oneida County—James McCune Smith received two votes.
Onondaga County—Philip Dorsheimer received one vote; James McCune Smith received six votes; Blank received two votes.
Ontario County—J. McCune Smith received five votes; G. J. Tucker received one vote; James McSmith received two votes; J. M. Smith received one vote.
Orange County—Charles Green received four votes.
Orleans County—A. M. Clapp received one vote; G. J. Tucker received one vote; James O. Put received one vote.
Oswego County—James McCune Smith received fourteen votes; Gerrit Smith received one vote.
Otsego County—S. J. Tucker received one vote; Tarry J. Luce received one vote.
St. Lawrence County—James McCan Smith received seven votes.
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.
Schuyler County—James McCune Smith received two votes.
Seneca County—James McCune Smith received one vote.
Tioga County—Blank received one vote.
Washington County—Alexander L. McCougall received one vote; James McLeod Smith received two votes; Blank received one vote; Peter Gannon received one vote.
Wayne County—Gerrit Smith received one vote.
Westchester County—Blank received eight votes.
Wyoming County—James McCune Smith received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for COMPTROLLER, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Sanford E. Church.	Robert Denniston.	Nathaniel S. Benton.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	7534	3844	4155	15537
Allegany	1700	3962	367	6029
Broome	2216	2808	600	5629
Cattaraugus	2182	3440	443	6066
Cayuga	2144	4500	1006	7650
Chautauque	1736	4196	1222	7158
Chemung	2121	1902	286	4309
Chenango	2945	3726	506	7177
Clinton	2011	1549	604	4173
Columbia	2779	2916	1304	7000
Cortland	1219	2183	291	3693
Delaware	2288	3550	1063	5904
Dutchess	4180	3865	777	8919
Erie	6954	3609	3005	13868
Essex	1262	1781	709	3839
Franklin	1674	889	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1163	1675	528	3908
Genesee	1152	2306	826	4284
Greene	2398	1292	634	4324
Herkimer	1916	3163	714	5794
Jefferson	4494	4748	378	10619
Kings	12375	4553	4530	21560
Lewis	1494	1833	96	3422
Livingston	1852	2341	1200	5193
Madison	2028	3984	450	6466
Monroe	4540	4942	1507	10994
Montgomery	1849	2195	1151	4896
New-York	37797	13765	8433	60019
Niagara	1824	2646	1389	5860
Oneida	6661	7581	492	14736
Onondaga	5089	6237	807	12139
Ontario	1653	2887	1285	5831
Orange	3571	2894	1018	7490
Orleans	1288	2201	931	4421
Oswego	4028	3269	624	9963
Otsego	4432	4522	217	9172
Putnam	1065	590	131	1756
Queens	2715	833	1270	4818
Rensselaer	4768	3039	3240	11047
Richmond	1332	454	538	2323
Rockland	1156	326	590	2072
St. Lawrence	5704	1122	1200	8026
Saratoga	2774	3068	1895	7727
Schenectady	984	1382	788	3095
Schoharie	2367	1671	742	5282
Schuyler	1196	1725	298	3213
Seneca	1475	1370	973	3819
Steuben	3184	3917	1093	8194
Suffolk	1803	1151	685	3620
Sullivan	1432	727	1616	3675
Tioga	2012	2330	123	4466
Tompkins	1565	2965	869	5300
Ulster	4189	1670	2735	8594
Warren	1117	1333	651	3102
Washington	1683	3455	1188	6901
Wayne	2216	3725	1052	6993
Westchester	4516	2366	1724	8632
Wyoming	1380	2438	255	4054
Yates	925	1797	165	2888
Totals	196,138	178,038	67,099	440,392

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857,
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR COMPTROLLER.

Albany County—Blank received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote; Denniston received one vote; Goldsmith Denniston received one vote.
Broome County—Lewis Tappan received three votes; Phillip and Phillips received one vote; Aaron Brumm received one vote.
Cattaraugus County—Nat S Bent received one vote.
Chautauque County—Lewis Tappan received one vote; John M. Adams received one vote.
Clinton County—Lewis Tappan received nine votes.
Cortland County—John T. Hogeboog received one vote.
Delaware County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.
Dutchess County—Blank received seven votes.
Erie County—Blank received seven votes; Isaac Vanderpoel received one vote.
Essex County—Robert S. Denniston received fifty-seven votes.
Fulton and Hamilton—William Goodell received two votes.
Herkimer County—William Goodell received one vote.
Jefferson County—W. L. Chaplin received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Kings County—William Curtis Noyes received two votes; William Goodell received two votes.
Lewis County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.
Madison County—A. L. Dana received one vote; Lewis Tappan received three votes.
Monroe County—Wm. Goodell received four votes; Fred Douglass received one vote.
Montgomery County—Benton received one vote.
New-York County—Scattering, twenty-four votes.
Niagara County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.
Oneida County—Lewis Tappan received two votes.
Onondaga County—William Goodell received six votes.
Ontario County—Lewis Tappan received five votes; William Cortelyou received one vote.
Orange County—Charles Cato received three votes; Bob Denniston received one vote; G. T. Adams received two votes; D. C. Hallock received one vote.
Oswego County—William Goodell received twelve votes.
Otsego County—J. M. Luce received one vote.
St. Lawrence County—Lewis Tappan received seven votes; Col. N. S. Benton received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote.
Schoharie County—Bob Denniston received one vote; N. S. Benton received one vote.
Seneca County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.
Tioga County—Blank received one vote.
Tompkins County—Blank received one vote.
Washington County—Timothy F. Cronin received one vote; Lewis Tappan received two votes; Martin Weaver received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Westchester County—Blank received six votes.
Wyoming County—Lewis Tappan received one vote.
Yates County—William W. Wright received one vote.

Dated at ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Comptroller at the General Election, held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that SANFORD E. CHURCH was, by the greatest number of votes, given at the said election, duly elected COMPTROLLER of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for TREASURER, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished,

COUNTIES.	Isaac V. Vanderpool.	John T. Hogeboom.	Lyman Odell.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	7545	3828	4160	15539
Allegany	1701	3964	362	6027
Broome	2217	2816	600	5633
Cattaraugus	2209	3436	472	6135
Cayuga	2164	4496	1035	7695
Chautauque	1727	4127	1231	7185
Chemung	2121	1893	285	4299
Chenango	2949	3726	506	7182
Clinton	2010	1549	611	4172
Columbia	2772	3019	1250	6985
Cortland	1221	2182	299	3633
Delaware	2293	3548	1061	5902
Dutchess	4172	3855	788	8843
Erie	7022	3883	2941	13760
Essex	1293	1838	709	3840
Franklin	1673	890	790	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1705	1675	525	3907
Genesee	1149	2308	831	4289
Greene	2404	1292	630	4326
Herkimer	1971	3176	655	4803
Jefferson	4490	5742	374	10608
Kings	12389	4536	4627	21554
Lewis	1499	1842	80	3422
Livingston	1637	2340	1211	5189
Madison	2020	3983	457	6463
Monroe	4528	4963	1515	10993
Montgomery	1845	2220	1102	4897
New-York	37765	13694	8409	59817
Niagara	1824	2658	1376	5858
Oneida	6669	7693	454	14731
Onondaga	5101	6234	780	12130
Ontario	1659	2866	1281	5833
Orange	3592	3021	1023	7849
Orleans	1078	2310	1036	4424
Oswego	4071	5290	601	9976
Otsego	4439	4549	218	9179
Putnam	1065	561	131	1757
Queens	2715	828	1271	4814
Rensselaer	4765	3028	3258	11052
Richmond	1332	454	537	2323
Rockland	1156	326	589	2071
St. Lawrence	2290	5703	106	8027
Saratoga	2778	3064	1891	7734
Schenectady	987	1322	788	3097
Schoharie	2370	1671	740	5282
Schuyler	1197	1726	291	3216
Seneca	1476	1372	968	3821
Steuben	3190	3917	1091	8196
Suffolk	1797	1150	671	3619
Sullivan	1436	727	1514	3676
Tioga	2009	2329	123	4464
Tompkins	1569	2960	973	5301
Ulster	4194	1664	2130	8588
Warren	1117	1332	650	3099
Washington	1720	3469	1105	6300
Wayne	2216	3729	1044	6989
Westchester	4519	2387	1712	8624
Wyoming	1356	2438	257	4052
Yates	924	1802	164	2890
Totals	195,185	178,194	66,737	439,213

Dated, ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR TREASURER.

Albany County—Blank received five votes; Jo Tygert received one vote.
Broome County—E. S. D. Spencer received one vote; George B Vashon received two votes; Nelson Hopkins received one vote; F. A. Durkee received one vote; C. D. B. Mills received one vote.
Cattaraugus County—John E. Hogeboom received four.
Chautauque County—C. D. B. Mills received one; Alfred Olendorf received one; J. B. Burrows received one.
Chemung County—Alexander S. Diven received one vote.
Chenango County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote.
Clinton County—C. D. B. Mills received nine votes.
Columbia County—J. T. Hogeboom received one vote; John T. Gould received one vote; Allen Rossman received one vote; Joseph White received one vote.
Delaware County—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.
Dutchess County—Blank received twelve votes; James H. Seaman received one vote.
Erie County—Blank received fifteen votes.
Fulton and Hamilton—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.
Genesee County—Isah V. Vanderpoel received one vote.
Herkimer County—Charles G. B. Mills received one vote.
Jefferson County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Kings County—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.
Lewis County—Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.
Livingston County—J. Hendershott received one vote.
Madison County—C. D. Mills received three votes.
Monroe County—W. E. Lathrop received one vote; Charles B. Mills received four votes.
New-York—Scattering fifty-five votes.
Niagara County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote.
Oneida County—Charles D. B. Mills received two votes; John J. Parry received one vote.
Onondaga County—Charles D Mills received five votes; Edward H. Hunt received one vote.
Ontario County—Charles D. B. Mills received six votes; C. V. D. Miller received one vote.
Orange County—Sam Mason received three votes; Lawyer Vail received one vote.
Oswego County—George B. Vashon received ten votes; Andrew Johnson received one vote; Charles D. B. Mills received two votes.
Otsego County—Isaac Vanderpoel received one vote; Dorr Russell received one vote; L. B. Proctor received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Wallace received one vote; Charles Warner received one vote.
St. Lawrence County—C. D. B. Mills received seven votes; Henry H. Ross received eleven votes.
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.
Schuyler County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote; Charles D. B. Mills received one vote.
Seneca County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote; Charles Sentell received one vote; William Langworthy received three votes.
Steuben County—P. S. Dorr received one vote; E. Taylor received one vote.
Suffolk County—S. F. Norton received one vote.
Tioga County—John T. Hodgeboom received one vote; E. S. Buckbee received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Tompkins County—William Masters received two votes; Blank received one vote.
Washington County—John C. Beattie received one vote; Adam Van Allen received one vote; Lyman Tremain received one vote; E. D. B. Mills received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Westchester County—Blank received one vote.
Wyoming County—C. D. B. Mills received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General, and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Treasurer at the General Election, held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected TREASURER of the said State.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, at a General Election, held in the said State on the third day of November, 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Van Rensselaer Richmond.	George Geddes.	Russell Gravies.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	7571	3820	4142	15535
Allegany	1722	3964	343	6029
Broome	2217	2849	564	5630
Cattaraugus	2214	3444	478	6136
Cayuga	2153	4523	973	7650
Chautaque	1359	4199	1235	7155
Chemung	2122	1899	284	4305
Chenango	2955	3716	505	7179
Clinton	1830	1464	602	3970
Columbia	2782	2910	1306	6998
Cortland	1217	2184	288	3689
Delaware	2293	3546	1059	5898
Dutchess	4177	3881	770	8841
Erie	7003	3926	2936	13870
Essex	1298	1833	709	3840
Franklin	1674	890	790	3354
Fulton and Hamilton	1705	1670	525	3907
Genesee	1144	2310	830	4110
Greene	2404	1291	628	4324
Herkimer	2310	3189	254	5754
Jefferson	4477	5784	378	10639
Kings	12415	4533	4526	21484
Lewis	1501	1843	80	3425
Livingston	1669	2346	1172	5188
Madison	2027	3988	448	6464
Monroe	4576	4955	1438	10969
Montgomery	1622	2181	1095	4898
New-York	37632	13539	8365	59536
Niagara	1861	2358	1339	5859
Oneida	6763	7615	358	14736
Onondaga	5045	6342	716	12111
Ontario	1614	2886	1273	5830
Orange	3595	2992	1037	7618
Orleans	1100	2308	1021	4139
Oswego	4065	5328	566	9971
Otsego	4439	4520	216	9177
Putnam	1065	561	131	1757
Queens	2715	804	1268	4817
Rensselaer	4717	3091	3239	11048
Richmond	1331	454	534	2319
Rockland	1157	321	590	2068
St. Lawrence	2293	5702	102	8025
Saratoga	2797	3062	1878	7737
Schenectady	991	1321	786	3098
Schoharie	2869	1674	738	5282
Schuyler	1202	1722	291	3215
Seneca	1474	1367	969	3809
Steuben	3184	3923	1089	8045
Suffolk	1802	1151	667	3620
Sullivan	1435	726	1516	3677
Tioga	2010	2331	123	4465
Tompkins	1568	2966	867	5301
Ulster	4196	1666	2730	8592
Warren	1121	1331	650	3102
Washington	1746	3483	1089	6301
Wayne	2227	3720	1007	6954
Westchester	4517	2388	1708	8620
Wyoming	1360	2441	252	4054
Yates	926	1802	163	2890
Totals	195,284	178,152	65,563	439,631

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857,
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Albany County—Blank received two votes.
Broome County—E. Porter received three votes; Henry H. Green received one vote; Nelson Hopkins received one vote; Van R. Richmond received one vote.
Cayuga County—A. Richmond received one vote.
Chautauque County—Josh N. Bryant received three hundred and fifty nine votes; E. Porter received one, and John L. Beggs received one vote.
Chenango County—E. Porter received one vote; E. Porter received one vote; L. D. Bostwick received one vote.
Clinton County—Van Rensselaer received seventy-four votes. For "State Engineer" E. Potter received nine votes; Roswell Green received two votes; Van Rensselaer Richmond received one hundred and six votes. (sic)
George Geddes received one vote; E. Porter received one vote; Russell Gravies received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Delaware County—John C. Porter received one vote; William G. Riddle received one vote.
Dutchess County—Blank received thirteen votes.
Erie County—Blank received four votes.
Fulton and Hamilton—John C. Porter received two votes; Thomas Kirkpatrick received five votes.
Greene County—Lyman Tremain received one vote.
Herkimer County—John C. Porter received one vote.
Jefferson County—E. Porter received one vote; blank received one vote.
Kings County—A. B. Selover received one vote; Graves received one vote; R. Graves received two votes; Josiah W. Greenman received three votes; John C. Porter received two votes; John C. Thompson received one vote.
Lewis County—John C. Porter received one vote.
Livingston County—Van Derlip received one vote.
Madison County—E. Porter received three votes.
Monroe County—John C. Porter received four votes.
New-York—Scattering fifty-seven votes.
Niagara County—Van Rensselaer Richmond received five votes; E. Porter received one vote.
Oneida County—John C. Porter received two votes.
Onondaga County—Verordiker K. Richmond received one vote; Vanranssalaer R. Richmond received one vote; Van Rensselaer Rich received one vote; George Ge received one vote; George W. Marvin received one vote; Swell Gaves received one vote; John C. Porter received two votes.
Ontario County—John C. Porter received five votes; Van Rensselaer Richmond received fifty-one votes; E. Porter received one vote; George W. Marvin received one vote.
Orange County—Nathan S. Smith received four votes.
Oswego County—John C. Porter received twelve votes.
Otsego County—Webster C. Keyes received one vote; D. L. Luce received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Van R. Richmond received one vote.
St. Lawrence County—E. Porter received seven votes; G. Denniston received eleven votes.
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.
Schuyler County—Roswell Groves received fifty-eight votes; E. Porter received one vote; John C. Porter received one vote.
Seneca County—E. Porter received one vote.
Tioga County—Blank received one vote.
Washington County—E. Porter received one vote; E. Potter received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Wayne County—John M. Jayson received one vote; V. R. Richmond received one vote.
Westchester County—Blank received six votes.
Wyoming County—E. Potter received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and the State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for State Engineer and Surveyor, at the General Election held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND was, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, duly elected STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR of the said State.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER, at a General Election, held in the said State on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	John M. Jayson.	Ariel S. Thurston.	Goldsmith Denniston.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	7540	3849	4153	15441
Allegany	1698	3971	360	6029
Broome	2018	2819	591	5637
Cattaraugus	2176	3452	479	6137
Cayuga	2182	4497	980	7649
Chautauque	1362	4199	1238	7159
Chemung	1948	2094	243	4286
Chenango	2952	3724	505	7184
Clinton	2067	1548	593	4189
Columbia	2855	2912	1227	6597
Cortland	1225	2176	265	3666
Delaware	2292	3548	1061	5902
Duchess	4173	3824	753	8806
Erie	6955	3915	3003	13780
Essex	1293	1808	710	3841
Franklin	1673	889	791	3353
Fulton and Hamilton	1705	1676	525	3908
Genesee	1152	2306	832	4290
Greene	2402	1290	631	4323
Herkimer	1967	3178	652	5799
Jefferson	4492	5760	379	10631
Kings	12357	4545	4624	21630
Lewis	1500	1842	80	3423
Livingston	1665	2364	1164	5193
Madison	2068	3364	442	6467
Monroe	4535	4956	1493	10991
Montgomery	1580	2225	1107	4892
New-York	37745	13659	9401	59767
Niagara	1831	2658	1366	5856
Oneida	6672	7604	451	14729
Onondaga	5864	5873	672	121 9
Ontario	1664	2866	1277	5834
Orange	3189	2987	1062	7518
Orleans	1094	2313	1036	4433
Oswego	4169	5342	547	9970
Otsego	4440	4520	215	9176
Putnam	1063	558	131	1752
Queens	2716	715	1231	4816
Rensselaer	4767	3020	3262	11049
Richmond	1331	454	537	2322
Rockland	1156	326	591	2073
St. Lawrence	2294	5703	98	8024
Saratoga	2780	3044	1818	7642
Schenectady	989	1322	787	3098
Schoharie	2875	1670	742	5287
Schuyler	1177	1731	304	3215
Seneca	1486	1371	963	3821
Steuben	3113	3970	1099	8158
Suffolk	1803	1150	667	3620
Sullivan	1434	726	1517	3677
Tioga	2011	2331	123	4466
Tompkins	1567	2964	862	5300
Ulster	4196	1666	2733	8595
Warren	1120	1332	650	3105
Washington	1712	3479	1109	6304
Wayne	2223	3718	1040	6981
Westchester	4518	2389	1722	8629
Wyoming	1360	2438	254	4053
Yates	921	1803	166	2890
Totals	194,958	177,888	66,328	439,818

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857,
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Albany County—Blank received one vote; Black Kate received one vote.
Broome County—J. C. Harrington received one vote.
Chautauque County—Van Rensselaer Richmond received three hundred and fifty-nine votes; J. C. Harrington received one vote; G. B. Stockton received one vote.
Chemung County—Robert Denniston received one vote; Ariel S. Thurston received five votes; Thurston received three votes; Ariel Thurston received two votes.
Chenango County—H. H. Beecher received one vote; J. C. Harrington received two votes.
Clinton County—J. C. Harrington received nine votes; Goldsmith received two votes.
Columbia County—Ariel Thurston received three votes.
Delaware County—John C. Harrington received one vote.
Dutchess County—Ariel S. Thurston received forty-five votes. Blank received eleven votes.
Erie County—Blank received six votes.
Fulton and Hamilton—John C. Harrington received two votes.
Herkimer County—John C. Harrington received one vote.
Jefferson County—J. C. Harrington received one vote; Ariel F. Thurston received four votes; Blank received one vote.
Kings County—John C. Harrington received two votes; A. S. Thurston received two votes.
Lewis County—John C. Harrington received one vote.
Madison County—John C. Harrington received two votes; J. C. Harrington received four votes; Richmond received one vote, Nathaniel S. Benton received one vote.
New-York—Scattering sixty-two votes.
Niagara County—Roswell Graves received one vote.
Oneida County—James C. Harrington received two votes.
Onondaga County—Jacob received three votes; John Jacob received one vote; John C Harrington received five votes; George Geddes received one vote.
Ontario County—John C. Harrington received six votes; E. Harrington received one vote.
Orange County—Hezekiah Smith received five votes.
Oswego County—John C. Harrington received twelve votes.
Otsego County—John Luce received one vote.
Queens County—G. Denniston received thirty-six votes; George Denniston received one vote;

Wayne	3700	1048	2210	6958
Seneca	1396	953	1454	3805
Yates	1787	103	918	2869
Ontario	2891	1295	1620	5807
Steuben	4069	694	3240	8003
Monroe	4971	1477	44 8	10927
Cayuga	4393	1028	2115	7536
Totals	25,479	7889	17,706	51,082

Eighth District, (full term.)

	Noah Davis, Jr.	John Ganson.	Levi F. Bowen.	Whole No. of Votes.
Erie	3927	6850	2927	15868
Chautauque	4145	—	2037	7078
Cattaraugus	3599	1840	763	6202
Orleans	3431	—	796	4237
Niagara	2243	503	2862	5609
Genesee	2288	45	859	3181
Allegany	4048	348	1860	5975
Wyoming	2449	—	1515	4037
Totals	26,110	9586	13,319	50,187

Eighth District, (to fill vacancy.)

	Martin Grover.	Linus W Thayer.	Whole No. of Votes.
Erie	3926	9315	13243
Chautauque	4139	2892	7077
Cattaraugus	3512	2485	5997
Orleans	2328	2019	4347
Niagara	2603	3171	5776
Genesee	2264	1815	4079
Allegany	4307	1593	5909
Wyoming	2419	1594	4019
Totals	25,498	24,892	50,447

Dated ALBANY, Dec 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes
GIVEN FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

First District.

New-York County, (Full term)—Scattering one hundred and three votes. Vacancy—Sattering sixty-two votes.

Second District—Long Term.

Suffolk County—Blank received one vote
Kings County—John A. Lott received one vote.
Westchester County—J. Brown received one vote.
Orange County—Wm. B. King received one vote; Thomas N. received one vote; Brown received one vote.
Dutchess—W. Brown received one vote.

Second District—Short Term.

Kings County—Big Dan received one vote; Bush Mackie received one vote; Rollin Sanford received one vote: Sidney Armstrong received one vote; L. Birdseye received one vote; Daniel P Ingraham received two votes; Josiah Sutherland received two votes; Judge Brown received one vote; Joseph A. Gardner received one vote; Blank received one vote; Peabody received one vote; Joseph S. Stowell received two votes; Edwards Pierrepont received two votes; Henry Belton received two votes; Florence McCarthy received two votes; Alexander Bradford received two votes.
Orange County—Charles Cable received one vote.
Rockland County—Samuel J. Wilkin received thirty-eight votes.
Dutchess County—A. Lott received one vote; Blank received four votes; John W. Brown received two votes; Hiram Ketcham received one vote; Lucien C. Birdseye received one vote.

Third District—Long Term.

Albany County—Blank received eighteen votes; Cornelius Armstrong received one vote; Rufus W. Peckham received one vote; Rufus W. Peckham received one vote; Rufus Peckham received one vote; R. W. Peckham received one vote.
Rensselaer County—R. W. Peckham received three votes; Henry H. Ross received one vote.
Columbia County—R. W. Peckham received one vote; Joseph Pell received one vote.
Ulster County—Charles Docker received one vote; John King received two votes; Hiram Denio received one vote; Wm. Wright received one vote; W. B. Wright received one vote.
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.

Third District—Vacancy.

Albany County—Henry Hogeboom received one vote; William B. Wright received five votes; Rufus W. Peckham received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Rufus W. Peckham received two votes; Francis N. Mann received one vote; Danforth K. O. received one vote; Blank received one vote
Columbia County—D. K. Olney received one vote; K. Olney received one vote; Henry Hogeboom received one vote.
Ulster County—Peter Jonson received one vote; John King received one vote; Danforth Only received one vote; James Force received one vote.
Sullivan County—W. B. Wright received four votes.
Greene County—Danforth Olney received one vote; D. K. Olney received one vote; Houghaboom received two votes; Francis P. Dewey received one vote; Joseph Joesbury received one vote; Solomon Goslee received one vote; Samuel P. Ives received one vote
Schoharie County—Blank received one vote.

Fourth District.

Washington County—Alonzo Paige received one vote; Josiah Sutherland received one vote; Reotus March received one vote; Blank received one vote.
St. Lawrence County—Frederick W. Hubbard received one vote.
Fulton and Hamilton Counties—Hiram Ketchum received one vote.
Schenectady County—Alonzo Paige received one vote; Mrs. Leonard Hodgskins received one vote; Platt received one vote.

Fifth District.

Onondaga County—Blank received twenty votes; J. Kinney received one vote.
Oneida County—Blank received one vote; Henry Snell received one vote; John D Engles received one vote; F. W. Hubbard received one vote
Oswego County—Abraham Howe received seven votes; Hiram Ketchum received eighteen votes.
Jefferson County—J. Mullin received one vote; F. W. Hubbard received three votes; W. F Hubbard received one vote; Joseph Millen received one vote; Hubbard received one vote; Fred Hubbard received one vote; Joseph Mullin (supposed to be) received one, and Blank received one vote.
Lewis County—Joseph A. Mullin received one vote; Joseph H. Mullin received one vote; Blank received two votes.

Sixth District.

Otsego County—Hiram Ketchum received two votes; Albert Harris received one vote; scattering two
Madison County—Nathan T. Brown received one vote.
Broome County—John Darling received one vote.
Chemung County—Thurs on received one vote.
Tompkins County—Blank received one vote.

Seventh District.

Wayne County—Gerrit Smith received one vote
Seneca County—Thomas A. Johns received one vote; Jerry H. Cork received one vote.
Yates County—Thomas Johnson received one vote.
Ontario County—John A. Johnson received one vote.
Steuben County—P. S. Donohe received one vote; T. A. Johnson received one vote.
Monroe County—James Swayne received one vote.

Eighth District—Full Term.

Erie County—Blank received forty-four votes.
Chautauque County—Levi S. Bowen received eight hundrd and ninety-five votes; Levi Bowen received one vote.
Orleans County—John Ganson. Jr., received seven votes; Wm. F. Bowen received one vote; Wm C. Rhodes received one vote; J. Bowen received one vote.
Niagara County—L. F. Bowen received one vote.
Genesee County—Noah J Avis received nine votes.
Allegany County—Scott Lord received ninety votes.
Wyoming County—William G. Bryan received sixty-seven votes; Martin Grover received six votes.

Eighth District—Vacancy.

Chautauque County—George Barker received forty-six votes.
Niagara County—Linus N. Thayer received one vote; Levi F. Bowen received one vote.
Allegany County—E. Grover received one vote; Levi F. Bowen received one vote; Lucius W. Thayer received one vote; Bowen received one vote.
Wyoming County—L. W. Thayer received five votes; John G. True received one vote; H. S. Comstock received one vote; Harlow L. Comstock received one vote.

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR. State Eng and Surveyor.

State New-York ss:—We, the Secretary of State the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Supreme Court at the General Election, held in said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified statements of the said vote received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons respectively, by the greatest number of votes, given in the several Judicial Districts of this State, were duly elected JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT of the said State, to wit:

First District....DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, for Eight Years.
First District....JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, for Six Years.
Second District...JOHN W. BROWN, for Eight Years.
Second District...JOHN A. LOTT, for Four Years.
Third District....HENRY HOGEBOOM, for Eight Years.
Third District....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, for Four Years.
Fourth District...PLATT POTTER.
Fifth District....JOSEPH MULLIN.
Sixth District....WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.
Seventh District..THOMAS A. JOHNSON
Eighth District...NOAH DAVIS, Jr., for Eight Years.
Eighth District...MARTIN GROVER, for Two Years.

Given under our hands, at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for Senators in the several Senatorial Districts of this State, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the third day of November, in the year 1857, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Joshua B. Smith.	Joseph Egbert	William Norton.	Whole No. of votes.
Suffolk	1801	1086	734	3624
Queens	2666	805	1367	4838
Richmond	1247	721	315	2286
Totals	5717	2612	2416	10,748

Second District.

	Samuel Sloan.	Abijah Mann, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn in the county of Kings	6556	4353	10,77[illegible]

Third District.

	Francis B. Spinola.	John Winslow.	Whole No. of votes.
Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wds. of Brooklyn and the county towns of the county of Kings	6119	4146	10,452

Fourth District.

	John C. Miller.	Samuel Hall.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York,	13,226	4273	17,627

Fifth District.

	Smith Ely, Jr.	Joseph H. Petty.	Joseph C. Pluckney.	George W. Wheeler.	Whole No. of votes.
Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York,	8869	1353	2407	689	13,350

Sixth District.

	Richard Schell.	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr	Whole No. of votes.
Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of New-York,	7740	7205	15,001

Seventh District.

	John Dougherty.	Lebbeus B. Ward.	John L. Riker.	Whole No. of votes.
Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York	7948	4186	1216	13,397

Eighth District.

	Benjamin Sandreth.	John W. Ferdon.	William Bleakley, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
Westchester	4507	3442	436	8491
Putnam, and	921	683		1604
Rockland	1059	892	25	1999
Totals	6487	5017	461	12,004

Ninth District.

	Omner B. Wheeler.	Richard M. Ruthill, Jr.	Whole No. of votes.
Orange and	3967	3624	7584
Sullivan	2230	1397	3632
Totals	6187	5021	11,216

Tenth District.

	George W. Strait.	Abner Hasbrouck.	Whole No. of votes.
Ulster and	4504	4061	8570
Greene	2665	1616	4288
Totals	7169	4677	12,863

Eleventh District.

	William G. Manderville	John S. Gould.	Whole No. of votes.
Dutchess and	4412	4043	8622
Columbia	3291	3412	6723
Totals	7703	7455	15,345

Twelfth District.

	John D. Willard.	Justin A. Smith.	Volney Richmond	Whole No. of votes.
Rensselaer and	4899	3069	3046	11018
Washington	1626	1226	3441	6296
Totals	6525	4295	6487	17314

Thirteenth District.

	Edward I. Burhans.	Charles Hathaway.	Richard Morge.	Whole No. of votes.
Delaware	2414	2344	1045	5826
Schoharie, and	2867	1685	749	5283
Schenectady	988	1322	789	3099
Totals	6269	5331	2583	14,208

Fifteenth District.

	George G. Scott.	Henry Churchill.	Theodore B. Farley.	Whole No. of votes.
Montgomery	1681	2206	1008	4897
Fulton and Hamilton	1676	1796	129	3829
Saratoga	4470	3190	13	7608
Totals	7847	7192	1359	16,334

Sixteenth District.

	Ralph A. Loveland.	Jesse Gay.	William Hotchkiss.	Whole No. of votes.
Warren	1292	1098	706	3084
Essex, and	1890	1313	636	3831
Clinton	1504	2641	610	4159
Totals	4676	4452	1952	11074

Seventeenth District.

	William A. Wheeler.	William C. Fooke.	Whole No. of votes.
St. Lawrence	5701	2273	7976
Franklin	1699	1649	3352
Totals	7 400	3922	11,328

Eighteenth District.

	Joseph A. Willard.	William Dewey.	Whole No. of votes.
Jefferson	5756	4857	10,616
Lewis	1844	1553	3396
Totals	7600	6400	14,012

Nineteenth District.

	Alrick Hubbell.	Ophniel S. Williams.	Israel J. Gray.	Whole No. of votes.
Oneida	7614	6707	362	14,692

Twentieth District.

	Addison H. Laflin.	William C. Crain.	Whole No. of votes.
Herkimer	3274	2445	5754
Otsego	4542	4550	9100
Totals	7816	6995	14,854

Twenty-first District.

	Chency Ames.	Robert C. Kenyon.	Gilbert Mollieon.	Whole No. of votes.
Oswego	5275	4084	516	5948

Twenty-second District.

	James Noxon.	William Taylor.	Benjamin S. Gregory.	Whole No. of votes.
Onondaga	6023	5317	735	12,083

Twenty-third District.

	John J. Foote.	Zadock T. Bentley.	Nelson W. Northrup.	Whole No. of votes.
Madison	3942	2126	370	6439
Chenango and	3725	2957	465	7151
Cortland	2187	1215	286	3688
Totals	9854	6298	1121	17,278

Twenty-fourth District.

	Lyman Truman.	Henry D. Barto.	Whole No. of votes.
Tompkins	2864	2116	4988
Tioga and	2459	1960	4423
Broome	2904	2302	5214
Totals	8227	6378	14,625

Twenty-fifth District.

	Alexander B. Williams.	Andrews Preston.	William N. Colc.	Whole No. of votes.
Wayne and	3731	2283	887	6901
Cayuga	4587	2982	36	7610
Totals	8318	5265	923	14,516

Twenty-sixth District.

	Truman Boardman.	William W. Wright.	William H. Lamport.	Whole No. of votes.
Oswego	2877	1674	1273	5824

Yates, and	1790	921	177	2888
Seneca	1384	1542	884	3811
Totals	6051	4137	2394	12,525

Twenty-Seventh District.

	Alexander Diven.	Charles Hulett.	Truman Warner.	Whole No. of Votes.
Chemung	1992	2057	241	4296
Schuyler, and	1944	1131	260	3215
Steuben	3925	3401	840	8168
Totals	7741	6589	1341	15,679

Twenty-eighth District.

	John E. Patterson.	Horatio G. Warner.	James L. Angle.	Whole No. of votes.
Monroe	4903	3995	2061	10,964

Twenty-ninth District.

	Horatio J. Stow.	Alonza C. Upham.	Phineas L. Ely.	Whole No. of votes.
Niagara	3537	521	1767	5831
Orleans, and	1765	1809	808	4392
Genesee	1442	1712	940	4113
Totals	6744	4042	3515	14,336

Thirtieth District.

	John B. Halsted.	John A. Vanderlip.	Henry E. Rochester.	Whole No. of votes.
Wyoming	2428	1427	9	3875
Livingston, and	2310	1713	1164	5189
Allegany	3927	1906	65	5898
Totals	8665	5046	1235	14,962

Thirty-first District.

	James Wadsworth	Hiram Harton.	James M. Smith.	Whole No. of votes.
Erie	7011	4058	2782	13,874

Thirty-second District.

	John P. Darling.	John F. Theirs.	Charles S. Carey.	Whole No. of votes.
Chautauque	4198	1727	1220	7149
Cattaraugus	3455	1973	577	6002
Totals	7653	3700	1797	13,151

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

Scattering Votes Given for Senators.

First District.

Richmond County—Henry M. Weel received three votes.

Second District.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 19th Wards, Brooklyn—John Winslow received fifty-eight votes; Moses Odell received one vote; Francis B. Spinola received fifty-three votes; John D. Colyer received one vote; Abijah Mann received one vote; John Mattrass received one vote; E. T. Wood received one vote; Blank received one vote; "*Dear dead departed Sam*" received one vote; Sap Slop received one vote,

Third District.

6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of Brooklyn and the County towns of Kings County—T. A. Spinola received two votes; Samuel Sloan received sixty-one votes; Abijah Mann, Jr., received one hundred and five votes; David T. Haly received two; J. Winslow received four; Robert Pike received three; Harmanus B. Dwyer received one; F. B. Spinola received one vote; James Muller received one vote; Honesty received one vote. Blank received one vote; Tunis G. Bergen received three; John J. Snediker received one vote; James V. Schoonmaker received one vote.

Fourth District.

Scattering 128 votes.

Fifth District.

Scattering 22 votes.

Sixth District.

Scattering 56 votes.

Seventh District.

Scattering 47 votes.

Eighth District.

Westchester County—Blank received nine votes; Amos Cheney, John Ferdon, J. W. Ferdon, Seemon B. Tripp, J. B. Odell. James M. Bard and Henry Foster, each received one vote.
Rockland County—Scattering 23 votes.

Ninth District.

Orange County—Alfred Post received one vote; Osmer B. Whe received one vote; Jim Boord received one vote.
Sullivan County—O. B. Wheeler received one vote; O. Whiston received one vote; A. C. Niven received one vote; Cyrus Gray received one vote: Joseph Gray received one vote.

Tenth District.

Ulster County—Abne Hasbrouck received one vote; Wake Fanton received one vote; Moro Warto received one vote; G. W. Pratt received one vote; G. Pratt received one vote; Pratt received one vote; George A. Dudley received one vote: Nial T. Childs received three votes.
Greene County—Rufus H. King received one vote: Greene C. Bronson received three votes; G. W. Pratt received one vote; George Hasbrouck received one vote; D. B. Strong received one vote.

Eleventh District.

Dutchess County—Big Jim Emons received one vote; Freeborn Garretson received one hundred and forty-eight votes; Blank received fifteen votes; B. H. Trowbridge received one vote; Amariah L. Near received two votes.
Columbia County—William Mandeville received two votes; A. V. D. Whitbeck received two votes; William Manderville received one; John Goel received two; William Mandevill received one; John Gould received four; Jack S. Jodd received one; Abijah Gold received one; J. S. Gold received two; Arnold White received one; William Mandavill received one; Sweet William received one; C. M. Van Valkenburgh received one.

Twelfth District.

Rensselaer County—Justin Smith received one vote; J. A. Smith received one vote; V. Richmond received one vote; J. D. Wilton received one vote.
Washington County—J. M. Willard received one vote; Chas. Field received one vote.

Thirteenth District.

Albany County—Blank received ten votes; Abner Hasbrouck received one vote: Henry A. Brigham received five votes; George Johnson received two votes; George Y. Johnson received one vote; Isaac Edwards received one vote.

Fourteenth District.

Schoharie County—Blank received two votes.
Delaware County—Burhans received two votes; Edward Burhans received one vote; Robert Parker received one vote; Harvey R. Millard received one vote; E. J. Burhans received four votes; E. J. Burnam received three votes; R. Morse received three votes; Ed. J. Burham received one vote; C. Hathaway received one vote.

Fifteenth District.

Montgomery County—William Clark received two votes.
Fulton and Hamilton Counties—Scott received one vote; G. G. Scott received three votes; G. Scott received one vote; G. Cott received one vote; Theodore received two votes.
Saratoga County—G. G. Scott received two votes; G. Scott received one vote; George Strom received one vote; William Burling received one vote.

Sixteenth District.

Warren County—William Hogkiss received one vote.
Essex County—Ralph Loveland received one vote.
Clinton County—Gay received one vote; Nathan Lapham received one vote; William C. Rhoides received one vote; Zephaniah Platt received one vote.

Seventeenth District.

St. Lawrence County—Harry N. Redway received one vote; J. L. Russell received one vote.
Franklin County—W. A. Wheeler received four votes.

Eighteenth District.

Jefferson County—Duncan Campbell received two votes; Blank received one vote.
Lewis County—J. A. Willard received two votes; W. Dewey received one vote; Blank received six votes.

Nineteenth District.

Oneida County—O. S. Williams received six votes; defective one; Othniel Alrick Theball received one vote; John I. Parry received one vote.

Twentieth District.

Herkimer County—John N. Northrup received thirty-two votes; Wm. Curtis received one vote; Wm. Crain received one vote; Wm. C. Kun received one vote.
Otsego County—A. H. Laflin received two votes; Addison J. Laflin received one vote; Benjamin Morehouse received one vote; Thomas Heath received one vote; Wer. C. Reyes received one vote; Dr. Northrop received one vote; Northrop received one vote.

Twenty-first District.

Oswego County—Charles G. Case received eleven; Benjamin Gregory received one; R. T. Kenyon received one vote.

Twenty-second District.

Onondaga County—W. Taylor received three votes; Blank received four votes; Taylor received one vote.

Twenty-third District.

Madison County—Robert Stewart received one vote.
Chenango County—N. W. Northrup received one vote; Z. T. Bentley received three votes.

Twenty-fourth District.

Tompkins County—H. D. Barto received six votes; L. Truman received one vote; Sidney Hopkins received one vote.
Tioga County—S. Truman received two votes; S. Barto received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Broome County—John Darling received one vote; Edward Tompkins received three votes; Benjamin Bartow received two votes; H. D. Pinney received one vote; Morgan S. Lewis received one vote.

Twenty-fifth District.

Wayne County—W. N. Cole received one vote; A. B. Williams received three votes; T. G. Yeomans received one vote.
Cayuga County—Theron Green received one vote; Sam Cuyler received one vote; Alex. A. Williams received one vote; Sylvester Willard received one vote; John M. Mersereau received one vote.

Twenty-sixth District.

Ontario County—W. W. Wright received one vote; Wm. Whamport received one vote.
Seneca County—W. W. Smith received one.

Twenty-seventh District.

Chemung County—A. S. Diven received four votes; A. Diven received one vote; C. Hallett received one vote.
Steuben County—C. Halett received one vote; Halett received one vote.

Twenty-eighth District.

Monroe County—James L. G. Warner received one vote; J. F. Angle received one vote; P. E. Paterson received one vote; J. Angle received one vote; J. L. Angle received two votes.

Twenty-ninth District.

Niagara County—P. L. Ely received one vote; H. J. Stow received one vote; Elly received one vote; W. White received one vote; Nathan Dayton received one vote; Horatio Stowe received one vote.
Orleans County—H. L. Stow received three votes; H. J. Stow received five votes; Stow received two votes.
Genesee County—H. Stow received two votes; H. J. Stow received four votes; Horatio Stow received two votes; Phineas Ely received one vote; A. S. Upham received five votes; Alonzo Upham received three votes; Sam Richmond received two votes.

Thirtieth District.

Wyoming County—John A. Vanderpoel received three votes; James Lawson received one vote; James A. Fox received one vote; J. B. Halsted received one vote; J. Halsted received one vote; John G. True received one vote; E Craige received one vote; E. L. Babbitt received one vote; Mat Otis received one vote.
Livingston County—Blank received one vote; Van Derlip received one vote; J. A. Van Derlip received one vote; A. Van Derlip received one; J. A. Vand received one.

Thirty-first District.

Erie County—Blank received three votes; J. M. Hoyt received one vote; J. Wadsworth received one vote.

Thirty-second District.

Chautauque County—William S. Carey received one vote; O F. Dickinson received one vote; Roswell B. Morgan received one vote; John F. Young received one vote.
Cattaraugus County—J. P. Darling received two votes; James M. Smith received four votes; C. T. Carey received one vote
Dated ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1857.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Engineer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senators, at the General Election held in the said State on the third day of November, 1857, according to the certified Statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that the following persons respectively, by the greatest number of votes given in the several Senatorial Districts of this State, were elected SENATORS:

First District	JOSHUA B. SMITH.
Second District	SAMUEL SLOAN.
Third District	FRANCIS B. SPINOLA.
Fourth District	JOHN C. MATHER.
Fifth District	SMITH ELY, Jr.
Sixth District	RICHARD SCHELL.
Seventh District	JOHN DOUGHERTY.
Eighth District	BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.
Ninth District	OSMER B. WHEELER.
Tenth District	GEORGE W. PRATT.
Eleventh District	WILLIAM G. MANDEVILLE.
Twelfth District	JOHN D. WILLARD.
Thirteenth District	GEORGE Y. JOHNSON.
Fourteenth District	EDWARD I. BURHANS.
Fifteenth District	GEORGE G. SCOTT.
Sixteenth District	RALPH A. LOVELAND.
Seventeenth District	WILLIAM A. WHEELER.
Eighteenth District	JOSEPH A. WILLARD.
Nineteenth District	ALRICK HUBBELL.
Twentieth District	ADDISON H. LAFLIN.
Twenty-first District	CHENEY AMES.
Twenty second District	JAMES NOXON.
Twenty-third District	JOHN J. TOOTE.
Twenty-fourth District	LYMAN TRUMAN.
Twenty-fifth District	ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS.
Twenty-sixth District	TRUMAN BOARDMAN.
Twenty-seventh District	ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.
Twenty-eighth District	JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Twenty-ninth District	HORATIO J. STOW.
Thirtieth District	JOHN B. HALSTED.
Thirty-first District	JAMES WADSWORTH.
Thirty-second District	JOHN P. DARLING.

Given under our hands at the Secretary's Office of said State, in the city of Albany, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
L. BURROWS, Comptroller.
S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office.

I have compared the foregoing copies of Statements and Certificates of Canvass with the originals on file in this office, and certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom, and of the whole of such originals.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, the 4th day of December, 1857. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

(L. S.)

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are—

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 6.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 14.....1858	Wednesday, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 8.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 3.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$70

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEVEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star, Dec 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,953 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend selling these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PR

NEWS BY THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

[Continued from First Page.]

ceeded in getting this Government to acknowledge its responsibility for one of the American claims against it—the claim for damages in rifling the ship *Matthew Howland* in 1852, but as to the *payment*, that is quite another thing, for the Treasury is in a hopeless state of collapse."

ROBLES, the new President, is very unpopular. Congress dissolved on the 21st of November. The liberal reforms promised in the early part of the session were defeated.

PERU.

The Council of Ministers, acting in the absence of President CASTILLA, although it censures ARGUEDAS for Cromwelling the National Convention, "accepts" his action, as it has ascertained that it is supported by both the people and the army. As to ARGUEDAS himself, he publishes a *pronunciamento*, in which he glorifies himself for his treason, and is "willing to assume its responsibility."

On the 18th November a conspiracy against the Government was discovered. It was headed by General CASTILLO, who has been several months in prison for a revolutionary attempt at Lima. He and some five or six of his fellow-conspirators have been put on board a vessel, and ordered to be carried to Mexico. Their names are: MARIANO ISACETA, JOSE MANUEL CRUZ, SANTIAGO ROMERO, ANDRES RIOS, PEDRO CARABAJAL, and JUAN ALAIZA.

A grand Mass for the souls of the departed, of the steamer *Central America*, was celebrated in the Church of La Merced on the 13th.

Most of the Spanish-American Governments have a law that foreigners can only have a license to work a their harbors at such labor as boating, carpentering on native vessels, etc., on condition that they shall serve on their war-ships when required. In Callao this law has been made to bear very hard on foreigners, and the Americans have complained of it, and particularly of its abuse, to our Minister, Mr. CLAY.

Tee *Andalusia*, a Baltimore ship was ashore on the Camotal in the Bay of Callao. Part of her cargo had been taken out, and the French man-of-war *Eurydice* was endeavoring to get her off, but when the *Lima* left, she still stuck.

Madame ANNA BISHOP is still doing a good operatic and concert business in Lima.

At Arequipa, the contending forces of CASTILLA and VIVANCO were lying idle. I have a letter from the camp of the besieging army at Sochaca, dated Nov. 16, which says: "Our enemy conceived the plan of burning our storehouse of ammunition; but at the very moment of its attempted execution, the plan was discovered and frustrated. There is 30,000 pounds of powder in the building, which would have destroyed the greater portion of our 5,000 men. We can almost say we have been born again, so imminent was the danger we have escaped."

VIVANCO's 414-gun steam-frigate, the *Apurimac*, having gone to Africa to capture a vessel from Chili, loaded with stores for the army of President CASTILLA, the latter took possession of the abandoned port of Islay. The *Apurimac* succeeded in taking the vessel and stores, but when she returned to Islay she was prevented from bombarding it, in order to regain possession, by the British frigate *Alarm*. The *Apurimac* thereupon left the port, and it is presumed she has again taken possession of the Chincha Islands.

This petty revolution, which has now been in operation nearly a year, bids fair to last till either one party or the other musters courage enough to fight, which contingency is probably a very remote one.

Since writing the above I have seen a private letter, which says that a courier has just arrived at Callao from Arequipa, with the intelligence that CASTILLA had taken the highest portion of the city, so that his guns commanded the balance, so that it must surrender in a very short time.

At Iquique, the British ship *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool, loaded with 5,000 quintals of saltpetre, copper and wood, took fire in the hold from an attempt to smoke the rats out of her. As soon as the sea-water reached the fire, the vessel was blown up—conclusively settling the question, "Will saltpetre explode?" No lives were lost, but the vessel and cargo were valued at $150,000.

Provisions of almost all descriptions were scarce and high at Callao and Lima. Flour, in bond, was $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Salt Beef and Pork, $25 for the former, and $32 ₱ bbl. for the latter. Freights from the Chinchas, £3 12s.@£3 15s. to Great Britain; to the United States, $16. Loading ships at the Chinchas by private contract has been forbidden, although this system saved the Government large sums for demurrage, saving sometimes 40 to 50 days in the detention of the ships.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 13th Nov. The revolution was ended, and Dr. LINARES was acting as President. He entered the Capital to assume the reins of Government, followed by about 4,000 troops. The women crowned him with garlands, and the men swung their Panamas and shouted. In six months' time they will salute him with a shower of cabbage stumps.

CHILI.

The merchants and business men having now a considerable leisure on account of the dull times, are devoting it to an examination of their books and accounts. The consequence has been that some important defalcations have come to light. In Valparaiso a young clerk had robbed his employer of $100,000, and lost the whole of it at the gaming table. Both the foolish clerk and the gamblers are undergoing their trial. In Valparaiso, an old retail merchant, P. E. BERNARD, has been for a length of time issuing forged paper. When the times became so tight that he could no longer litt this paper, under pretence of visiting the American ship *Elvira*, he went out in the bay and drowned himself. More than $100,000 of this paper has been discovered. He has left debts amounting to $100,000 more. A deficit of $20,000 having been found in the office of Commissary of Marines, all the heads of the department have been arrested.

The steamer *Constitution*, insured in England, has been wrecked on Maulé Bar, in the port of Constitucion.

Congress, besides authorizing a loan of $7,000,000 for completing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, have appropriated $200,000 to the Southern Railroad; $50,000 to aid steam navigation to the Island of Chiloé; $40,000 to construct a breakwater to defend the north side of the Valparaiso Custom-house; $20,000 to construct a new quay in Valparaiso; $42,000 for finishing the Marine offices; $7,883 for finishing the Talcahuano Custom-house; $9,000 for powder magazines at Copiapó, &c. The whole line of electric telegraph from Santiago to Talca will soon be completed.

The affair of the *Sportsman* yet remained unsettled. The frigate *Esmeralda* had gone on a secret mission to Cobije. It is said she went to claim an American vessel seized by the Bolivian authorities in the port of Santa Maria, which vessel had a proper clearance from the Chilian authorities. But this was only a rumor.

Business was exceedingly dull. Flour sold at $5 87½ ₱ quintal, 6 months. Stock in first hands, 80,000 quintals; 30,000 quintals more would be added from Santiago and the South; 40,000 quintals of the above is held for higher rates; 1,500 quintals Carolina Rice sold for $6 25 to $6 50. Pine Lumber was dull; 1,500 barrels of Powder from the United States sold at $16. Barley sold at $2 ₱ quintal, cash. Copper in bars, $21 75 to $22; Silver, $10 31 ₱ marc.

RIVER PLATTE PROVINCES.

The Indians having again invaded Buenos Ayres, to the number of 700, were defeated with a loss of 80 to 100 men, and great numbers of cattle recovered from them. The Confederation was at peace, and prospering greatly. It appears certain that the Mana Bank will be established, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs. "If peace continues for ten years, the River Platte Provinces will rank as the most prosperous States of South America."

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 18, 1857.

A gentleman who claimed to have the new Nicaraguan treaty in his possession, went to San Juan del Sur in the *Columbus* yesterday. He professes to know the contents of the treaty. He says that the United States recognizes the right of Nicaragua to the Province of Guanacaste (which she no longer claims) and to both banks of the San Juan River, although Nicaragua has conceded the claim of Costa Rica to one side from Greytown up to within two miles of Castillo Rapids—and that it agrees to defend Nicaragua in their possession—that it guarantees to keep the Transit Route open and to defend Nicaragua against invasion from foreign powers or fillibusters—and that the United States *binds* herself to send troops into the country whenever, in the opinion of the President of Nicaragua, they may be needed to repel invasion or preserve order. He furthermore says that a new company consisting of seventy-two stockholders has been formed to run a line of stages to California over that route, and that J. L. WHITE is nominally at the head of it—that the route is to be opened on the 20th of January—that the boats on the lake and river are conceded to belong to Costa Rica as prizes of war, but that the Costa Rican Minister having refused to sell them to the new company, new steamers are immediately to be sent out in pieces and set up on the lake—that the company has purchased four steamers of GARRISON & MORGAN for the service, etc.

I must confess I do not believe more than one-half of this. For the United States to undertake to define the boundaries between two countries, with both of whom she is at peace, without the consent of both would be a new thing in diplomacy. I do not think either, that a company could open the route so soon as the 20th of January. But of course you know what arrangements are in the treaty. We do here, and know what progress has been made to open the line anew.

Colonel STANTON, of the British Royal Engineers, with his party of eight persons, arrived out in the *Northern Light*, and went up to Honduras in the *Columbus*, to verify the Honduras Railroad Survey. Mr. EDWARDS, Vice-President of the Honduras Company, also went up in the *Columbus*. By the way, I notice that a Panama correspondent of the *Herald* writes that the height of the summit of the Honduras Railroad does not exceed the height of the Panama Railroad summit. The one has never been estimated at lower than 2,400 feet, while the height of the latter is 263 feet.

Mr. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company, was knocked down in the Cienega this evening and beaten until he was insensible, by a party of negroes, one of whom he had offended by ordering him off the Company's grounds. His wounds are not considered dangerous. The assailants escaped.

The Postmaster-General would be doing us a favor in these parts, if he would interpret the Ocean Postage law for us in accordance with the principles of common sense. Postmaster CAMPBELL decided that the distance between New-York and Aspinwall is 2,350 miles. The law says that for a distance of 2,500 miles or less, the postage on a single letter shall be ten cents, and twenty cents for a longer distance. Now, as the distance a Boston or Bangor letter is carried by the steamship is just the same a New-York letter is carried, it is quite manifest that if *any* addition is to be made to the ten cents which a letter from the latter City pays, it can only be the inland postage of three cents. And yet, all letters 150 miles away from New-York, must, according to the late Postmaster-General, pay twenty cents! Besides, the distance between New-York and Aspinwall is *not* 2,350 miles. Any one of the steamship masters between the two points will show you by his log-book that it is only 2,000 miles.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* is in port. The *John Adams*, by this time, has reached Valparaiso, on her way home. I understand that Governor BIGLER, our Minister to Chili, wrote up for Captain HOFF, after he had sailed, to come down to Valparaiso, in order that the demands of the Minister for redress for the seizure of the Boston ship *Sportsman* might be the more easily enforced. There are three or four British war-vessels and two French ones in Peruvian waters, but not a single American one. The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash* is at Aspinwall. Also, the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick*. The U. S. steamship *Fulton* has orders to remain at the Colorado. The *Susquehanna* is at Greytown.

The new mercantile tax is to be assessed on the 10th instant. The foreign merchants begin to talk of a refusal to pay it, on account of the great increase over last year, and if they should refuse, another question will have to be admitted to the list that Generals CASS and HERRAN now have under consideration. Some of the merchants here are already assessed a commercial tax of $125 per month, and the 40 per cent. to be added will bring it up to $175. By the law of May, 1835, it is decreed that, as soon as a railroad or canal is completed across the Isthmus, all import and export duties, so far as concerns the customs of Panama and Porto Bello, are abolished for twenty years from the opening of the road, and in lieu of them shall be assessed a commercial tax on merchants not exceeding $25 per month, and on small traders $8 per month. This law has never been repealed; and the Secretary of State, Señor POMBO, in 1855, in a letter in regard to tonnage charges, admits that the law cannot be repealed by any action of the Province or State of Panama.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's commercial tax is fixed at $175 per month, with a prospect of another raise. The United States Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall will be taxed about the same sum, but I understand the agent there will refuse to pay more than $25 exacted by the law of 1835.

A ball is to be given to Commodore PAULDING and officers, at Aspinwall, on Christmas evening, by his countrymen. He deserves all the honors they can pay him.

Probably the letter of Commander DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, which you published a short time since, will convince the public that I was right when I asserted that there was and could be no guano of any commercial value on New-Mantucket and the other Pacific Island, and that the Benson guano report was a fancy-stock scheme. I believe the TIMES was threatened with a libel suit for my statement from these *exploiters*. The public may also be better able now to judge of the value of affidavits of fancy-stock speculators.

Our dates from Bogota are to Nov. 25, but there is no important news. Everything is quiet throughout the Republic. It is thought by many that the change last Spring from a central or provincial into a federal form of government, will necessitate a new election for President in the place of OSPINA, elected last winter for four years. The candidates named are OSPINA, MURILLO TORO and MOSQUERA. I do not, however, see any constitutional necessity for a new election, and do not believe it will take place. F. W. R.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$2,020,537 on Board the Northern Light.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH commanding, left Aspinwall Dec. 19, with the usual semi-monthly mails from California, &c., 256 passengers, and over two millions of dollars in treasure, and arrived at her dock last night, about 10 o'clock.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, Commander J. T. WATKINS, arrived at Panama during the night of the 18th, with the California mails, 350 passengers, and specie as follows:

For New-York	$1,995,310 26
For England	459,350 31
For New-Orleans	12,000 00
For Panama	10,560 00
Total	$2,478,220 57

United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. GUSTAVUS HARRISON, left Aspinwall with 130 passengers, and the New-Orleans mails and specie at 11½ A. M. of the 19th inst.

U. S. flag-ship *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 14th with Gen. WALKER on board, together with all the arms, ammunition, &c., seized at San Juan del Norte.

Capt. ENGLE, commander of the *Wabash*, came passenger per *Northern Light*, as also Gen. WALKER—the remnant of the Nicaraguan expedition having left San Juan in the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, for Norfolk.

Steamer *Fashion*, Capt. CAUGHLIN, sailed from Aspinwall for Mobile on the evening of the 14th inst.

U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* was still lying at Panama—all well.

H. B. M. steam-frigate *Brunswick* was at Aspinwall.

The *Northern Light* has encountered a series of terrific gales on her homeward passage.

Died, on board the *Northern Light*, Dec. 25, GEORGE OSBORN, aged 55 years, seaman, from the U. S. frigate *Wabash*, of disease of the liver.

We are indebted to Purser BULLAY, of the *Northern Light* for special favors.

Treasure per Steamship Northern Light.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$512,006	Z. Einstein & Bro'r.	10'000
Howland & Aspinw'l	149,025	Duncan, Sh'rm'n&Co	9,400
American Ex. Bank	92,600	J. B. Dickinson	7,920
Eugene Kelly & Co.	76,970	Barreda Brothers	7,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	65,056	Frank Baker	7,000
James Patrick	85,000	Bassett, Bacon & Co	7,000
August Belmont	80,000	Sanderson Bro. & Co	6,977
Freeman & Co. Ex.	72,736	J. G. Parker & Son	6,000
A. A. Low & Brother	43,689	Thos. J. Hand & Co.	5,000
W. S. Coleman & Co.	43,000	E. Schultz	5,000
W. Seligman & Co.	45,000	F. B. Lecomb	4,877
Peter Naylor	28,000	John Durand & Co	4,500
John M. Cahill	25,721	Turner Bro.	4,400
Dewitt, Little & Co.	25,633	G. G. Hobson	4,168
Ross, Falconer & Co	25,178	A. E. Tilton	4,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	25,000	Janson, Bond & Co.	4,000
Goldstone, Friedlander & Co.	20,000	Fred. Probst & Co.	3,500
Schelle Brothers	20,000	Preston & Merrill	3,120
J. B. Weir	19,000	Butcher & Bro.	3,000
Baker & Morrill	18,000	D. P. Rhoades	3,000
Treadwell & Co.	17,600	H. K. Cummings	3,000
Clark & Wilbur	15,000	Wm. Shumacker	3,000
Jewell, Harri'n & Co.	15,000	Mrs. L. W. Goodwin	2,858
Conroy & O'Connor	14,000	H. Wrtwill	2,500
R. Meader & Adams	14,000	F. Harris & Co	2,500
John B. Newton & Co	14,000	H. E. Giffin	2,400
J. H. Bunning	13,000	J. T. & W. H. Daley	2,125
E. & J. Rosenfeld	13,000	M. Christal	2,049
Wm. H. Davidge	11,600	Mary W. Matthewson	2,000
Schubardt & Gebb'd.	10,500	Sam'l. Hanna	2,000
E. C. Singleterry	10,000	Magoun & Son	1,990
C. W. Crosby	10,000	John Jones	1,100
Renard & Co.	10,000	Order	186,470
Total			1,995,310

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Joy	10,447	George & Bro	750
Lansburgh & Bro.	6,628	Culbert & Finlay	721
Everett & Brown	1,300	F. Thierot	700
A Hoingmann	1,000	Geo. B. Ripley & Co.	644
Patrullo Echererria	914	D. T. Lanman	240
David Hoadley	830	Mrs. J. Duke	200
W. H. Davidge	833	Total	2,020,537

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Summary of Events for the Fortnight.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Ex-Treasurer HENRY BATES has had another ineffectual trial for embezzling the public funds. It is openly charged that the jury was a packed one—the Sheriff having been allowed to *select* a number of BATES' friends and former associates, instead of *drawing* the names of the jurymen from a box, as is provided by law. Since the result of this second trial BATES has been granted a change of venue, on the ground that the people of Sacramento have been biased against him by the Press. The case has been transferred to Placer County. While the trial was in progress, the editor of the Sacramento *Bee* having indulged in some severe strictures upon the manner in which the Jury had been impanneled, was cited by the presiding Judge, HEARD, to appear and answer for contempt. After continuing the case once or twice, Judge HEARD finally concluded to recede, and discharged the editor without punishment.

JAMES HENNESSEY, one of those banished by the Vigilance Committee, has begun an action against certain members of that Committee in the District Court of Sierra County for $25,000 damages.

Petitions are being circulated for signatures in some parts of the State, asking for the enactment of a Sunday law.

The miners in some parts of the State are becoming greatly dissatisfied at the presence of Chinamen. These in the neighborhood of San Andreas, Calaveras county, lately met together and passed resolutions that after six months no Chinaman should be allowed to work in that neighborhood, either as the holder of a claim or employee of another for wages. A similar feeling is beginning to spread in other mining districts.

The Indians on some of the Reservations in this State have made great improvement in the arts of civilization and industry. This is particularly the case with the Indians at the Nome Lackee Reservation. There, it is stated, the Indians, with the assistance of two white men, have seeded this Fall, about 300 acres of land; and before the season is over, will have 2,000 acres of ground under cultivation, the proceeds of which will afford a bountiful supply for the Indians now upon the Reserve.

In the neighborhood of Coloma, some grape vines have produced this year three crops of grapes; and some pear trees three crops of pears. Upon a plum tree were some branches twelve feet long of this year's growth.

The Stamp Act has so far operated very well. The total issue of stamps has amounted to $101,104 56. The sales have lately fallen off, owing to the fact that our bankers generally send coin to the East instead of exchange. The revenue from this source it is supposed will average $100,000 per annum—and if the next Legislature should amend the act by taxing specie bills of lading, this amount would be almost doubled.

The usual number of murders and violent crimes have been perpetrated in various parts of the State.

On the night of the 20th November, a fire occurred in San Francisco, on Clay-street, between Drumm and East streets. Three buildings, all wood, were consumed, valued at about $5,000.

An ordinance was introduced in the Board of Supervisors on the 20th November to suppress the sale of obscene books, papers, prints, etc. Our people have been much troubled of late with this infamous traffic.

At an election by the Board of Delegates of the San Francisco Fire Department, 20th November, F. S. MAHONEY was reflected President of that body; and McKIERNEY and E. L. SULLIVAN, Trustees of the Charitable fund.

On the night of the 21st, a fire broke out in the machine press-room of BLAKE & MOFFITT, on Merchant-street, near Montgomery, and for a while a large amount of property was in great peril. The efforts of the firemen, however, succeeded in quelling the flames. Little doubt is entertained but that this fire was the work of an incendiary.

By the census just completed, it appears that there are in the City of San Francisco, 9,024 children—being 2,498 boys and 2,572 girls of the whites, and 114 colorek children. There are here 265 orphans. Of these children, 7,531 are described as being of the United States; 533 of England; 119 of Ireland; 145 of France; 302 of Germany; 141 of Mexico and South America; 11 from Italy, and 18 from China.

The annual examination of the public schools in this city commenced on the 18th November, and resulted in showing that our educational institutions are in a high state of usefulness and efficiency.

On the 19th November, J. MAY, a merchant of this city, was robbed of $5,000 in money by a clerk in his employ, named MOSES CLAUS, assisted by a confederate named W. CLEMENS SANDRONK. These men, after long and close searching, were arrested, confessed the robbery, and gave up the money.

It having been held by some of the Courts in the interior of the State that the act of the last session of the Legislature of this State prohibiting "banking games," repealed the existing laws against gambling, and that "Rondo" not being a "banking-game," was not prohibited, quite a number of "Rondo" gambling houses were opened in this city, and the vice was publicly carried on to a disgraceful extent. Ous Police Judge COON, however, thinks differently from his interior brethren on the bench, and has decided that "Rondo" is illegal, and fined one party, R. A. PORTER, $100 for conducting this game. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. Ie the meantime, "Rondo" is dead in San Francisco.

Thursday, 26th November, was observed throughout the State, by Executive recommendation, as a Day of Thanksgiving. In San Francisco business was generally suspended. Public worship was held in most of our churches, where appropriate sermons were delivered. The usual feasting was not forgotten.

On the 27th of November the banking house of JOSEPH C. PALMER was closed by attachments sued out by Mr. P. TURNEY and M. G. REED, for $36,630 together. REED was a bookkeeper of PALMER's, and TURNEY is supposec to be the agent of T. A. LYNCH. A great amount of property, which of right belongs to PALMER, has been conveyed, it is believed fraudulently, to EDW. FIELD, his brother-in-law, and to others. An effort will be made to rip up these conveyances. PALMER is the surety which the State has against loss from the robberies and short accounts of ex-Treasurer BATES.

On the 24th November, the *Evening Bulletin* received by telegraph and published BRIGHAM YOUNG's proclamation declaring Utah Territory under martial law, and announcing his intention of preventing the United States troops from entering Salt Lake. This creates a considerable sensation in California, and the war spirit is already raging nigh. We learn that companies are filling up for enlistment in the United States service, in case a call is made for troops on this State by the Government, in several different counties. In San Francisco, it is said that 1,500 men could be raised. It is known that two regiments are already prepared, on the least intimation of their services being wanted by Government, to take the field.

Owing to the commencement of some litigation between the city of San Francisco and the Board of Funded Debt Coumissioners, it has been determined for the present to pay the interest on the San Francisco Bonds at the office of the City Treasurer here, instead of sending the money to New-York as heretofore, for this purpose. Persons at the East holding San Francisco Bonds had best pay attention to this fact, and send their coupons here for collection in due time.

Some laborers boring an artesian well in the yard of the U. Marine Hospital in this city, when the sugar had penetrated to a depth of 175 feet, struck an auriferous stratum which was found to be pretty rich in the precious metal. Some dirt brought up by the sugar was washed out and found to contain about ten cents worth of gold. The news of the discovery caused some talk in this city.

Judge HAGER, of the Fourth District Court, has made a decree in the ADAMS & Co. case, ordering that $50,000 in the hands of the Receiver, be distributed among the creditors; and that the Receiver proceed at once to settle up the estate by prosecuting pending suits to judgment, and by collecting and selling at auction, all the bills receivable, notes, &c., belonging to ADAMS & Co. This decree has been appealed from by the first attaching creditors.

The French frigate *La Perseverante* is still lying in our harbor. She is to sail for South America about the 5th December.

The corner-stone of a hospitel to be built by the French Benevolent Society was laid on the 23d December. Admiral LUEDOL and Consul GAUTIER assisted at the ceremonies.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that the steamers *Cortes*, *Brother Jonathon*, *Pacific* and *Uncle Sam* belong to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. GARRISON has appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Parties connected with the telegraph office in this city, propose to open a new Merchants' Exchange, in the large room on the street floor, at the southeastern corner of Montgomery Block.

Review of the Markets.

From the Bulletin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday Evening, Dec. 3.

Business during the past fortnight has, in the main, been marked with great quietude. But a moderate demand has existed from the country, and the jobbers have supplied themselves in strict accordance with their daily wants.

The fact that so small a fleet is now advised as on the way hither from Atlantic ports, and that but little freight was offering in New-York and Boston for California, seems to have had no effect whatever in stimulating speculation. We do not remember ever to have seen the time when there was so little disposition shown to operate in goods as there is at the present moment. In truth, the old brood of speculators have almost entirely disappeared, and outsiders, who have money, prefer using it in loans upon good security at 2@2½ ₱ cent., rather than take the chances of a rise in the value of goods in this uncertain market.

Candles and American Spirits continue exceedingly depressed, owing to the heavy stocks, and the fact that importations are put upon the market for what they will fetch, the moment they come to hand. Both descriptions of goods, but particularly the latter, are netting a very heavy loss, and there can be no question that the sole hope for an improvement in the market lies in a cessation, for some months, of shipments from the other side. On the other hand, the market for Boots and ShSes, several descriptions of Dry Goods, Coal, all kinds of Provisions, except Beef and Cheese, and for Sugars and Breadstuffs, is in a pretty healthy state. The sole conditions, however, upon which remunerative prices can be obtained now are—that the stocks must be light, in few hands, and held patiently and firmly until dealers' wants bring them forward as purchasers. When these points are departed from, as in regard to Bacon during the past fortnight, lower prices have to be submitted to.

Within the fortnight, considerable rain has fallen throughout the State, to the great joy of the miner and farmer; the effect is seen in the gold dirtricts, by an enhanced yield of the precious meta., and in the agricultural Counties active preparations making for planting and sowing.

The high prices which have ruled for Wheat since last harvest will stimulate the production greatly; probably 50 ₱ cent. more land will be seeded with wheat this Fall than ever before, and under favorable circumstances, an enormous crop will be gathered next July.

The arrivals since our last review was made up have been the *Susan Howland* from New-York, the *Panther* from Boston, with assorted cargoes; the *George Raynes* from New-York, with coal; the *Gov. Gen. Duymaar Van Twist* from Hong Kong, with China produce; the *Acadia* and *Gen. Yanez* from Guaymas, with hides and silver; the *J. Godfrey* from Sydney, with provisions; the *George Krell* from Rio Janeiro, with coffee; the *Kodiac* from Sitka, with ice; the *Frances Helen* from San Quentin, Mexico, with salt; the *Fanny Major* from Honolulu, with Sandwich Islahd produce; and the *Otter* from Vancouver Island, with salmon and cranberries.

FLOUR—The market has ruled quiet through the fortnight, in consequence of less demand from the country, but there has been no diminution in the firmness of holders, nor, so far as we can learn, have any parcels been pressed for cash at rates below our quotations. We quote Domestic Superfine, as we write, $12, and Extra $13@$13 50, firm, and probably 500 bbls. could not be bought at those figures. Gallego and Haxall are selling slowly, from second hands, in lots of 20 bbls., at $15.

WHEAT—The receipts in November were about 34,000 sacks against 20,000 sacks for the same month last year. Prices since our last summary have ruled pretty steadily from 3½c.@3¾c. for fair to choice milling, and we quote those figures as we write, but, few transactions, owing to the near approach of "steamer day."

BARLEY—The market continues firm at $1 55; all export demand has, however, ceased. In both Peru and Chile prices have declined, and no further demand from those quarters can be expected. Receipts for November are 32,000 sacks against last year for the same period 20,435 sacks.

OATS—Are dull at 2c. Receipts for November 9,336 sacks; for the same period last year, 6,732 sacks. There is at present no demand for export.

FROM OREGON.

Returns of the Election.

We compile the following table of the election returns from the papers. It is the returns of all the counties yet heard from. Those counties marked with an asterisk are official:

Counties.	Constitution. Yes.	No.	Slavery. Yes.	No.	Free Negroes. Yes.	No.
Multnomah	496	255	96	653	112	587
Washington*	265	226	68	428	80	393
Columbia*	30	66	11	84	24	66
Wasco*	55	89	54	95	18	122
Marion*	1043	262	210	1099	82	1142
Linn*	1111	776	198	1092	113	1085
Clackamas*	530	216	98	665	116	594
Umpqua*	157	83	83	204	19	190
Jackson*	165	372	405	426	48	756
Josephine*	445	139	185	435	41	534
Total	4597	1884	1322	5161	850	5479
Majorities	2713		3829			4629

In addition to the above we have the following reported majorities:

	For Coll.	Against Slavery.
Clatsop	25	46
Polk	340	253
Yamhill	96	415
Benton	227	76
Douglass	225	150
Lane	200	250
Total	1,113	1,190

This gives so far 3,826 majority for the Constitution, and 5,019 against Slavery.

The *Oregonian*, which opposed the adoption of the Constitution, speaks thus of the election:

A few voted against it (the Constitution) from principle, while thousands voted for it under the conviction that, by voting for the Constitution and against Slavery, it would settle the question of Slavery forever.

The question of opposition to Slavery carried the vote in favor of the Constitution. Had it not been for that the Constitution would have been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

A meeting was held at Astoria, on the 31st October, to consult about the construction of a Railroad from Astoria to Empire City, at the head of the Williamette valley. One of the papers expresses an opinion that the road will not soon be built.

We understand that the military road at the Cascades not only cost the General Government, under DERBY's management, the full sum as stated by us last week of $25,000, but that there are claims to the amount of $50,000 more against the Government. These claims are for violation of contracts, damages to lands, &c.

The Legislative Assembly will convene at Salem on the first Monday in December.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to Nov. 7. The Honolulu papers say that the arrival of whalers at that port had been larger this year than last, owing to the large number of vessels cruising in the Kedlach and Bristol Bay grounds. On the 5th November, there were in Honolulu, sixty-four vessels—of which fifty were whalers. The number of arrivals at all ports in the Sandwich Islands had been one hundred—and the average for this season's catch is estimated at eight hundred and fifty barrels. The American clipper, *John Land*, was to sail for New-Bedford on the 7th November. She had on board the most valuable cargo ever dispatched from Honolulu—being valued at $636,556—consisting of oil, whalebone, and sundries. The whale ship *Indian Chief* was wrecked in the Arctic on the 25th August. The captain and crew reached Plover Bay in safety.

Specie List per Steamer Persia.

E. Wallace. H. B. M. Consul	£110	H. J. B. Simpson	£1,500
Solomon & Hart	250	R. L. Maitland & Co	1,612
W. Frackelton	3,500	Harrington & Warren	600
C. P. Leverich	2,000	Total	£9,522

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. G. L. FOX'S grand and brilliant comic Pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," has made a decided "hit" at this popular and well-managed theatre. It is announced for every night this week and on New-Year's afternoon. Report says it is the most gorgeous Pantomime ever produced in this City. Three other pieces will be performed with it to-night, viz.: "Lady of the Lake," "The Frolic of Fairies," and "Comfortable Service."

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAYS.

Bear in mind that the superb Imperial Vignette and Miniature PHOTOGRAPHS at BRADY'S are sold at

HALF-PRICE.

Miniatures of exquisite finish, set in Lockets or Brooches—an admirable New-Year's Gift.

A collection of Imperial Photographs of the Clergymen of New-York will be exhibited within a few days, of which due notice will be given.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Havana *Diario*, remarking on the sudden popularity of this perfume in the United States, says: "Our Northern neighbors are for once behind the age. The Cubanos and South Americans knew and appreciated this article twenty-five years ago. Sold by the proprietors D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those ladies who do not wish to see their beaux "elevated" order their wine for New-Year's of GODWIN & EDGERLEY, No. 14 First-street, near the Bowery. Their celebrated Turkish Wine is cheaper and superior to all others, and is non-intoxicating.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Drs. HUNTER & MELVILLE, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 26.

$8,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	opg. 101	310 Erie Railroad	18⅜
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	83	360 do	s3 18⅜
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	80	35 do	s3 18⅜
5,000 do	b5 80	100 do	s10 18⅜
4,500 Cal. St. 7s, '70	68	200 do	b3 18⅜
3,000 Virginia 6s	89	50 do	b5 18⅜
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	90	56 Har. R.R. Pref	15
2,000 City 6s, '60	94	20 do	14⅞
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90½	200 Reading Railroad	54⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	98	350 do	s3 54⅜
3,000 Ill Cen. R. Bds	84	200 do	s10 54⅜
1,000 Mich. R. R. 8 p. 1st M. Sink. F. Con. B.	84	100 do	54⅜
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	86	100 do	b30 54⅜
10 Commonwealth Bk.	80	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
15 Bk. State N. York	92	9 do	82⅛
39 Metropolitan Bk.	93	5 M. S. & N. In. R.R.	20⅜
35 Mil. & Hud. R. R.	25⅜	30 do	20⅜
135 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	108⅜	170 do	20⅜
160 do	s60 106⅜	40 do	19⅞
20 Penn. Coal Co	69	5 M. S. & N. In. pfd St'k	33⅜
19 do	68⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s3 41⅜
16 Pac. M. S. Co	65⅜	200 do	s3 41⅜
46 do	65	200 do	b10 41⅜
179 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	75	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R.R.	b30 74
300 do	b60 75⅜	50 do	s3 73
50 do	s3 74⅜	50 do	s60 73
100 do	b10 75	50 do	s3 73
100 do	c 74⅜	450 La C. & Mil. R.R.	s3 10⅜
100 do	snwk 74⅜	15 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	73⅜
10 Panama Railroad	94⅜	50 do	73
50 Cl. Co. & Cin. R.R.	b3 93	100 do	b60 73⅜
5 do	92⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R.R.	s3 19
		100 do	b15 19

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	82⅜	40 Erie Railroad	17⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cent R. 6s	82	10 do	17⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	95	100 do	s10 17⅜
31 Bank of Commerce	100	400 do	s3 17⅜
100 Canton Company	18	115 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	s3 72
250